The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Reported Retreat of the Rebel Army from Dalton.

THE ADVANCE PICKETS AT KINGSTON.

Cavalry Demonstrations to Cover the Retreat.

BRISK SKIRMISHING NEAR KNOXVILLE.

REBEL RAID UPON ATHENS DEFEATED.

The Enemy Badly Worsted and Driven Back Across the River.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 28.

A special dispatch from Chattanooga to the Commercial says Jonnston's army has fallen back from Dalton.

Col. Beatty, of the Tenth Ohio Regiment, with a flag of truce went out forty-five miles, and could find no enemy.

Rebel advance pickets are at Kingston, forty miles south of Dalton, probably to cover the retreat.

CRUFTSBURN'S Division went to Kingston on Wednesday.

Several unimportant cavalry raids have been made to cover this retreat.

A special dispatch to the Gazette, from Nashville, says, persons who left Knoxville on Saturday, report skirmishing between LONGSTREET'S Cavalry and ours. No doubt is felt but that Knoxville can be held.

Gov. JOHNSON has issued a proclamation for the election of county officers in the counties under the Union power. Disloyal persons are not permitted to vote, and a very rigid oath is prescribed.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Jan. 27.

To Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Col. BEATTY, with a force of 450 men of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Mounted Infantry and the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, attacked the camp of Rome Guards, Col. CUMMINGS commanding, and routed them, destroying their camp, a considerable number of arms and other property, and retired to their camp without any casualties in his force.

JOHNSON'S Brigade of REYNOLDS'S command crossed the Tennessee River at Bainbridge, three miles, and Newport Ferry, six miles below Florence, intending to make a junction with a brigade of Infantry, who were expected to cross the river at Lamb's and Brown's Ferries, and thence to proceed to Athens, to capture our forces there. We engaged them, killing fifteen, wounding quite a number, and taking some of them prisoners. Among them are three commissioned officers. Our loss is ten wounded.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major-General Commanding.

REPORTS VIA NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Later information from Gen. DODGE at Pulaski, Tenn., under date of the 26th inst., says:

The enemy crossed the Tennessee River last night and attacked Athens, Ala., this morning, and were defeated, and are now trying to get back.

The troops at Athens had mostly gone to Florence to attack JOHNSON'S force crossing there, and Col. MARSHALL, with 400 rebels and two pieces of artillery, took advantage of their absence, and were badly defeated.

Still later advices say that DODGE has badly whipped JOHNSON at Florence.

In all probability the rebel raid is at an end.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

A Brilliant Gunboat Expedition—Captures on the James River—Destruction of Rebel Stores—Full Particulars of the Movement.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

NORFOLK, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1864.

One of the most brilliant exploits that has been chronicled for some time past was accomplished yesterday, by some of our troops, whose bravery is only equaled by their patriotism. Late on Sunday afternoon a gunboat expedition started from this city, composed of the army gunboats *Gen. Jesup*, *Smith Briggs* and *Fleet Temple*. The whole was under the command of Gen. GRAHAM. Before daylight on the following morning, the boats had proceeded as far up the James River as Brandon, (which is near Harrison's Landing,) without the least opposition.

From the *General Jesup* a detachment of men were landed, under charge of Capt. LEE, of the Harbor Police. Two other detachments were sent ashore, under Capt. HARRIS, of one of the boats, and Capt. SAWYER, of the Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment. Supported by the latter, the party under Lee penetrated the interior of the country to the distance of three miles. Here was a signal station of the rebels, which it was their intention to capture. Dividing the men in two bodies, Capt. LEE assigned one of them to remain with Lieut. BULLARD, of Gen. GRAHAM'S Staff, in front of the station, while he with his squad marched around to the rear.

The manœuvre was a complete success. So skillfully was it managed, that the rebels in the station were not aware of the presence of the Union troops until they were within fifty yards of them. The surprise was so sudden that they did not attempt to make any hostile demonstration whatever, but quietly and gracefully, yielded themselves up as prisoners. With them were taken a large number of signaling flags, telescopes, rifles and other equipments. The Captain in command of the station was away at the time on a visit to Petersburgh, and had left a sergeant and six men in charge during his temporary absence.

At Brandon, a Confederate agent for the collection of forage and provisions was captured, with two contrabands. From a plantation near by, about 120 negroes, field hands, were taken. These were not the only trophies, for while these active and exciting operations were going on, Lieut. HASKIN, the Commander of the *Gen. Jesup*, captured a blockade-runner schooner heavily laden with tobacco, jewelry, State bonds and specie belonging to some Jews. In addition to this a smaller vessel, a sloop, was taken. The captures are fully worth $30,000.

The expedition reflects great credit upon Gen. GRAHAM and Capt. LEE, and all the officers and men engaged in it, when we take into consideration the hazardousness of the undertaking, and the care, secrecy and bravery displayed in carrying it successfully through. The rebels were caught napping, and they must feel sore to think that they were outwitted.

About two months since, whilst an expedition under Col. DRAPER was scouting through North Carolina, a noted guerrilla, known as Major SUSSDORF, a desperado of no ordinary character, was captured at his house, on Nott's Island. He was brought in, but, and recognized as having once taken a parole, which he afterwards violated.

For this he was tried by a military commission, and the sentence awarded him by it was death. He has since been in prison awaiting the execution of his sentence. About a week ago he was taken down with the small-pox, and removed from his place of confinement, it is to the pest-house, where he was undergoing medical treatment for that loathsome disease. His desire for life and restlessness of spirit prompted him to escape from our authorities. Last night he attempted to do this by crawling out of one of the windows of the pest-house. He was observed by a guard, who fired. The ball entered his right breast and passed through his lungs. The possibility of his recovery is slight, and as he has committed so many dark crimes, this may be no more than a just retribution.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Two Days Later from New-Orleans—A Memorial from Gen. Banks.

New-Orleans papers of the 17th and 18th inst. are to hand by the *Empire City*.

The *Evening Star*, from New-York, arrived at New-Orleans on the evening of the 17th inst.

A Young Men's Union Association was organized in New-Orleans on the night of the 16th inst. J. P. SULLIVAN is the President.

The Free State Union Association of the First District held a well-filled meeting the same night.

The New-Orleans Times says:

"At its meeting on Friday night, the Free State General Committee memorialized Gen. BANKS, urging him to so far modify his proclamation as to have the election for delegates to a convention to form a State Constitution, as well as for State officers, on the 22d proximo. Yesterday the memorial was presented, and the prayer, we rejoice to learn, was readily granted."

MICHAEL REGAN, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers, fell overboard on *Friday night, below Donaldsonville, from the steamboat J. S. Pringle, on her passage from New-Orleans.* Every effort was made to recover his body, but without success.

KENTUCKY.

Morgan Threatening a Raid—Recruits going to the Front, &c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 28.

It is reported that JOHN MORGAN, with seven regiments, will make a raid into Kentucky through the gaps in the eastern part of the State.

One thousand Michigan and Wisconsin recruits passed through Indianapolis yesterday, going to the front.

J. S. BARRON, Superintendent of Repairs on the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at Xenia Ohio, to-day.

FROM THE SOUTH.

No Change at Charleston—Blockade of the Mississippi—A Fight Between Negroes and Yankees—Longstreet's Army—The Stars and Stripes Toasted at Raleigh by Distinguished Citizens, &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Jan. 25 contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The firing on the city has almost entirely ceased. Only nine shots have been fired since 9 o'clock last evening. The position and number of the fleet are about as usual.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Advices from Vicksburgh state that the Mississippi is blockaded at Greenville and Milliken's Bend by our batteries. Very few transports go down, and *provisions are raised to exorbitant prices.*

The steamer *Ben. Franklin* was taken to Vicksburgh recently by a gunboat, with the crew in irons. She was detected crossing ordnance stores to the Louisiana shore.

A fight has occurred at Boomt, Warren County, between negroes and whites. The negroes killed a number of Yankees, when reinforcements arrived, who charged on the negroes, took their artillery and opened on them with grape and canister. Several hundred were killed.

FROM TENNESSEE.

RUSSELLVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

Advices from the front are encouraging. Our cavalry were within four miles of Knoxville, having captured 500 cattle, 100 wagons and a large amount of other property.

An editorial is printed in the *Examiner* on the Presidential election in the North, discussing the importance of the event to the people of the South, bearing upon adjusting the difficulties.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

From North Carolina papers we gather the following:

The Raleigh *Standard* says that Gov. VANCE has tendered the seat in the Confederate Senate made vacant by Mr. DAVIS, to Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM.

The Raleigh State *Journal* says the Stars and Stripes were toasted at a supper given Christmas Eve in that city, at which HOLDEN, of the *Standard*, PRESSNORON, of the *Progress*, and Gov. VANCE were present. The Petersburgh (late Raleigh) *Register* comments sarcastically upon such proceedings at the very capital of the State.

CALVIN C. DEPPLE, the merchant prince of Newbern, where he has been engaged in business for the past thirty years, and who has given upward of $50,000 to charitable purposes since the war, to the poor refugee families seeking an asylum in the Union lines in Newbern, besides the chief supporter of the orphan schools, has given a bounty of $25 to each recruit raised in his native town in Connecticut, retired from business and leaves for the North, in accordance with an order of expatriation. His departure was the occasion of an imposing demonstration, which was mingled with the tears of the helpless poor, who are deprived of one to whom they could always apply for assistance.

From San Francisco.

THE LIQUOR TAX—THE GOLDEN GATE TREASURE—THE AQUILA AND COMANCHE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The liquor merchants are much excited at the prospect of another tax being levied by Congress upon their stocks of liquors. They say they have already paid one excise tax on the liquors which have gone into their private stores, and they cannot see with what justice they can be called upon to pay another.

Mr. T. J. L. SMILEY has been arrested at the suit of the agents of the London underwriters for refusing to deliver up or account for the treasure recovered from the wreck of the steamer *Golden Gate*. Mr. SMILEY has been in the custody of the United States Marshal for several days. The court requires Mr. SMILEY to give bonds for $150,000.

The work of wrecking the ship *Aquila* for the purpose of saving the monitor *Comanche* is progressing as favorably as can be expected.

Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The second anniversary of the United States Christian Commission was held this evening in the Academy of Music. The building was filled to its utmost capacity. GEORGE H. STUART, President of the Commission, presided. An abstract of the annual report read shows the work of the Commission during the past year to have been immense. They have received and distributed cash stores to the amount of $1,000,000. Complimentary and sympathising letters were read from Secretary SEWARD, Gov. CURTIN, Gen. MEADE, Admiral DUPONT and Bishop SIMPSON, of Pennsylvania. Addresses were made by Bishop JANES, Geo. H. STUART, Rev. Dr. KIRK, of Boston, Major-Gen. HOWARD and others.

The Maryland Legislature—The Convention Bill Passed.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Senate to-day passed the Convention Bill by a vote of 13 to 3, and the House passed its bill by a vote of 45 to 17. Both bills are almost identical. They provide for taking a vote on the question of calling the convention, and for the election of delegates on the 6th of April.

In case the convention is approved, it is to meet on the 20th of the same month.

Condition of the Ohio River.

PARKERSBURGH, West Va., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Ohio River is now open at this point with twelve feet of water in the channel, and rising. A daily line of steamboats and barges are running from here. Freights are shipped from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad terminus to all river points as far as Louisville.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

$324,863 in Treasure.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN ECUADOR.

Mosquera Supposed to be in Quito.

The steamer *Champion*, from Aspinwall Jan. 16, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The following is her

TREASURE LIST:

J. R. Newton & Co..	$20,000	A. Rich & Bro.....	$10,000
W. H. Taylor.....	5,400	Duncan, Sherman & Co	20,000
Dewitt, Kittle & Co..	20,000	Wells, Fargo & Co...	60,000
H. Cole & Co.....	60,000	Order.....	61,000
M. C. Hawley.....	5,000	Total.....	$324,863

PANAMA, Monday, Jan. 18.

The only arrival from the coast since the sailing of the last steamer is the *Teico*, from Ecuador, with later dates from the seat of war. MOSQUERA had been successful in an engagement, and was marching on Quito, where he has probably arrived. It was said that the President of Ecuador had been taken prisoner.

There were fears of a revolution in Guayaquil.

Several of the merchants of Panama still keep their stores closed to avoid the tax, which, however, the authorities declare they will enforce, whether they do business or not.

The Isthmus is as healthy as ever. The small-pox has disappeared. We are now in the midst of the dry season, and enjoy the strong trade winds from the north. The highest temperature during the past year was 90°5 in September; mean temperature for the year, 78°2; the lowest was, 67°2; and 68°3 in May.

The steamer *St. Louis* sailed from Panama for San Francisco on the 15th inst.

The *Champion* arrived at Aspinwall about noon on the 14th. The *Moses Taylor* is still there awaiting the arrival of the *Philadelphia*.

Business is dull and quiet.

The *Star & Herald* has the following:

We have received private advices from Guayaquil to the 4th inst., and give below a summary of the information derived therefrom, without pretending to vouch for their reliability.

Our readers will recollect that an armistice was concluded between MOSQUERA and FLOREZ, the former being at that time on the northern side of the Chota, and the latter at Ibarra. We now hear that MOSQUERA, notwithstanding the armistice, and before it was up, forced his passage over the Chota, and that FLOREZ retreated, or was driven back as far as Otavalo *(about midway between Ibarra and Quito.)* Then another armistice of ten days was proposed by one of the rearing officers employed by the other, and new negotiations for a peace were carried on.

A different story is told in a letter from MOSQUERA'S army, brought by one of the passengers. The writer says that MOSQUERA was at Tulcan till the 26th, when he left for Quito. The troops stationed at San Vicente were the First Division of his army, under RUBRICINDO LOPEZ. It was the latter alone who passed the Chota and routed FLOREZ on Dec. 19. In the same letter it is reported that FLOREZ made propositions for a peace, pledging himself to pay $2,000,000 to New-Granada as an indemnification for her expenses of the war, but that these propositions would be rejected by MOSQUERA, who was sure to shortly occupy the capital.

It was pretty generally believed in Guayaquil, at the time when the *Teico* left, that MOSQUERA would be in Quito already, and GARCIA MORENO was daily expected in the port.

The old sloop-of-war *Falmouth* sold at, Aspinwall, at auction, sailed from that place on the 8th inst., flying the English flag.

FROM NICARAUGUA.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The Panama Railroad steamer *Salvador* arrived here this morning, with the Commissioners of this Government from the United States, and Col. WARD, the Superintendent of the Transit Company.

The prospect is that all matters will be amicably settled between this Government and the Transit Company, and this line of transit will be speedily opened.

There is no political news. All is quiet.

COLOMBIA.

Mosquera's Successes—The War with Ecuador—Excitement in Guayaquil—The Priests—The Commercial Tax.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, January, 1864.

We have late and important intelligence from Ecuador and from the interior of this Republic, by arrivals of steamers at this port and at Aspinwall. From Bogota private letters are up to Dec. 29, and from Ecuador to Jan. 4.

The news of the great success of Gen. MOSQUERA, our Provisional President, in Ecuador, was received in Bogota by the friends of the Government with a good deal of satisfaction, and with a good deal of dismay by the violent portion of the Conservatives, its enemies. Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ immediately called a meeting of the Liberals, for the purpose of getting up a voluntary subscription for the expenses of the army in Ecuador. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested at the meeting, but the sum subscribed on the spot, $13,800, does not look large. Congress was to meet at Bogota on the 1st of January, when the requisite amount to carry on the war would be voted almost unanimously.

The accounts of the movements in the interior States against the Administration of Gen. MOSQUERA, in anticipation of his defeat in Ecuador, agree substantially with the reports and facts I sent you by last mail. Quiet had been restored in Antioquia, and in the States of Boyaca and Santander the conspirators were glad to hide themselves from public view on the reception of the news of the Colombian successes in Ecuador. Some private letters, to be sure, represent that public opinion in Bogota is much divided in respect to the acts of MOSQUERA, but his triumphant march upon Quito and probable occupation of that capital, when known in Bogota, will give him all the strength he needs against his enemies.

By the *Teico*, from Guayaquil, we learn that the war between Colombia and Ecuador is probably at an end. What few that remained organized of Gen. FLOREZ' troops, after the battle of Cuaspud, were dispersed on the 19th of December in endeavoring to cross the river Chota, in the Ecuadorian province of Imbabura, by a division of the Colombian force commanded by Gen. RUBRICINDO LOPEZ, who on the following day entered Ibarra. Gen. FLOREZ, at last dates, was at Otavalo, a town half way between Ibarra and Quito, and only two days' march from the latter city. From Otavalo Gen. FLOREZ addressed a letter to Gen. MOSQUERA, soliciting funds, and offering, in the name of the Ecuadorian Government, to pay him $2,000,000 for the costs of the war, and I think, if he can get the "cash down," he had better take it. It is not believed he will, however. He wishes to annex Ecuador to Colombia, and he will dictate his own terms in the capital. In fact, on the 24th December, he struck his camp at Tulcan and was on his march to Quito.

It was rumored and believed in Guayaquil, that a revolution, headed by Gen. TOBAR, had broken out in Quito against President GARCIA MORENO, and that that Chief had been deposed. It is also said that Gen. FLOREZ had asked his passports for Venezuela—his native country.

Gen. ERAZO, who at the battle of Cuaspud was in the rear of Gen. MOSQUERA, in Pasto, abandoned that city and made an attempt to get back to Quito, but on the 19th of December, finding himself intercepted at the River Carchi, surrendered with his 800 men, and on the 19th gave himself up to MOSQUERA, who ordered him to be imprisoned at Ipales. Gen. ERAZO is a Colombian, who headed the Conservative reactionists, in the Province of Tuquerres, against the forces of his own Government, and it is not likely that Gen. MOSQUERA will show him much mercy.

The Ecuadorian flotilla which took Tumaco by surprise, and which, I wrote you, had abandoned its capture and sailed with its 800 men for Los Esmeraldas, on the reception of the news of the battle of Cuaspud, had reached Guayaquil.

Guayaquil is in a state of great excitement, and business is almost entirely suspended, the inhabitants fearing a revolution. Three attempts to this end had already been made, but had been frustrated by the Government. It is said there that Don JUAN ARGUELLES, the Colombian Minister to Lima, had purchased the steamer *Bernardino*, formerly the British packet *New-Granada*, plying between Valparaiso and Panama, and that Gen. URDANETA, some years since expelled as President of Ecuador from its soil, was to embark on her, to get up a movement in Guayaquil favoring the views of MOSQUERA.

By next mail, we shall undoubtedly have accounts of the occupation of Quito by Gen. MOSQUERA, and know more about his intentions in respect to the conquered Republic.

In Panama the question with the priests and the commercial tax, have been the themes of the week's conversation. By the last British steamer from Southampton, came to Panama a *padre*, VAUGHAN, an Englishman or Irishman, on his way to California to collect money for the establishment of a school somewhere, for the education of Catholic missionaries. As he was likely to be detained here a few days for the departure of the California steamer, he concluded to occupy the time he could spare from his private devotions to the baptizing of children, in administering the sacrament, and in other religious rites. On Sunday week he notified the good Catholics of Panama, who had been deprived of their masses for nearly a year past, on account of their contumacy in insisting that the political laws of the land should be filtered through the church sieve, that he would perform mass in the saloon of our principal hotel. The number of persons who attended was not large, and probably very little damage or good was accomplished by the pious father. Next morning, however, both the *padre* and the fat Frenchman, who "keeps" the hotel, were called before the Prefect to answer to a charge of contempt against the Government in holding mass without the special consent of the national authority, and before he had taken an obligation to consider the political authority paramount to the ecclesiastical. The hotel-keeper was notified that he would be heavily fined if he again *gave his rooms to the priests, and the padre, refusing* to knuckle to the authorities, was forbidden to exercise his calling again in Panama. It is claimed by many that this action of the Government is despotic, *and in defiance of treaties which gives all foreigners* a right to worship in whatever manner they may think proper, &c. Perhaps so. But it seems the *priest, like those who have abandoned their flocks in* Panama, prefers to see good Catholics go to the *devil, rather than that they should go to Heaven* on any other than the old Popish road. Which may be right, and which may not be, I don't believe it is Bible.

The merchants complain much of the commercial tax, amounting in the aggregate in Panama and Aspinwall to $74,000 a year. This is less than two per cent. on the sales, which is not much, considering that goods are admitted free from duty, but no doubt many suffer from the unequal manner in which the tax is assessed. The traders themselves select from their own number five persons to make the assessments, and it is charged that their action in certain cases is with a view of driving out competitors. Thus, some are not taxed over one per cent., while others have seven or eight per cent. to pay, and there is no appeal from the sum first fixed. Last week a petition was sent in to the Governor, asking a modification of the law, and complaining of the "heavy taxation," &c. The Governor replied that he had no authority to change the law, but would call the Legislature together to deliberate upon it, on condition the merchants would pay the expenses—$7,000—of the meeting. This, on account of the doubtful benefits to themselves of the expected legislation, they declined to do. In the meantime several have closed their shops, among which is the proprietor of the lodging-house we have now to open our mouths to the north winds to cool our throats.

By a State law of last August, native India-rubber must pay an export duty of one and a half cents per pound. This tax has not up to the present been collected, but the Governor says it must now be paid, including the duties on that exported from the day the law was passed. It is doubtful if the State, in view of the law of 1835 making our ports free for twenty years after a railroad should be completed, and of the contract with the Railroad Company, has the right to assess this tax.

The small-pox has almost disappeared from Panama.

JOHN MARTIN, who was one of the first who came to this country with the California emigrants, died at Taboya on the 11th. He was well and favorably known by hundreds of Americans who have crossed the Isthmus.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* is still in port. The United States ship *Lancaster*, Admiral BELL, was at Acapulco on the 12th inst., bound for Panama via Central American ports.

The steamer *Moses Taylor*, with freight from the steamer *Philadelphia*, will sail from Panama for San Francisco about the 23d instant. The *America*, with the passengers of the *Illinois* from New-York, December 23, sailed for Panama via San Francisco January 8.

The *Philadelphia* brings from 5000 to 7000 kegs powder "for California," said to be "blasting" powder. All I can say is, that if this article be really for California, blasting powder there must be scarce and high to stand Isthmus and steamer freights. If it should be landed by the *Moses Taylor* in Manzanilla or Mazatan, nobody hereabouts would be astonished.

The Central and South American steamers will not be due till the 21st inst.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* brought 2,504 sacks coffee, the produce of an estate in Guatemala, on her last trip. Guatemala has turned her attention in earnest to the coffee culture, and her crop is nearly up to that of Costa Rica, which exports 100,000 quintals, although five years since, none worth mention was grown in the former State.

Regulation of Trade in Missouri and Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Secretary of the Treasury has promulgated the following additional regulations of trade:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1864.

The Commanding General having expressed the opinion, in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 10th inst., that the restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky may now be safely removed; and the Secretary of War in his letter of this day, Jan. 23, 1864, having approved that opinion, the twentieth regulation of trade established with other regulations, on the 11th of September, 1863, is so far modified that all restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky are annulled and abrogated, and all the products may be freely taken into and transported within the said States as in time of peace; *Provided*, however, that no products or goods shall be taken from said States, or either of them, into any State declared to be in insurrection, or to any port in said State heretofore blockaded, which has been or may be opened, except in compliance with the regulations of September 11, 1863. The restrictions upon trade into or from other States, and also upon trade with States in insurrection, and parts of said States, especially on the Mississippi and other navigable rivers, will be removed whenever in the opinion of the President such removal shall be found compatible with the military measures necessary for the suppression of the rebellion. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary CHASE has under consideration the further removal of restrictions, and when the approval of the War Department shall have been obtained, "additional regulations will be adopted, enlarging the field of commercial transactions in the sections rescued from the insurgents. He is known to have favored the most liberal facilities for bringing cotton and other products into market consistently with a due regard for the requirements of the military service. Generals commanding are necessarily the judges of the necessities of the situation in a military point of view; and when those directing the military movements shall deem it prudent and safe, the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be wanting to adopt the regulations of a more liberal traffic in the staples of the insurrectionary States.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO.

Engagements Between the Spaniards and Dominicans.

PRISONERS SHOT BY FLORENTINO.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 22, 1864.

Nothing of particular importance has reached this city in the way of news, either from Mexico or St. Domingo, since my last communications. Troops and warlike materials continue to be sent unceasingly to the last-named place, showing evidently that the loss of life on the part of the Spaniards has been immense. In the shape of news, however, as I have mentioned above, little (or nothing is allowed to be published.

On the 23d of last month the brigade under the command of Col. GOMEZ COLON left the encampment of Galindo and marched to Guanuma. On the 24th ult. the Spanish garrison at Puerto Plata made a night attack on the insurgents, who were encamped in the neighborhood. As the Dominicans were keeping up Christmas Eve in the good old style, with feasting and jollity, they were entirely taken by surprise, and the Spaniards are boasting of the number that they put *hors de combat*.

On the same day a party of the insurgents attacked the town of Las Flechas, in Samana, expecting to find the Spanish garrison off their guard, but they were met by a battalion of marines, who rallied outside of the fortress that they were guarding, and put the Dominicans to flight.

The Spanish accounts say that the Government of the insurgents was in great pecuniary difficulties, their paper money and their forced requisitions to collect specie being both insufficient to meet their necessities. All their means, say the same accounts, consisted of about 500 quintals of tobacco.

FLORENTINO, the Dominican General, is accused by the same accounts of the greatest barbarity in shooting thirty-five prisoners who had not even borne arms against him. The Spaniards say that when FLORENTINO withdrew to Los Matas, he took the above prisoners with him, and having found out that a detachment of the Spanish army was marching against him, he fled in the direction of Banica, ordering the prisoners, many of whom had in vain paid their ransom, to be shot. His orders were fulfilled on all except seven, who succeeded in making their escape, the executioners dispatching those who were not killed by the bullets with their cutlasses, so say the Spanish accounts; but who knows, it may be so or not.

We are informed from the same source that the towns of San Juan, Bambona, Los Matas and Neiba have fallen into the hands of the Spanish troops without firing a shot. It is also said that the insurgents had disbanded with the exception of a few who had fled with FLORENTINO to Banica.

The Captain of an English schooner, the *Rapida*, named HAYNE, has brought down upon himself the indignation of the Spaniards at Puerto Plata, who are not very well-bred in their abuse, for which, at time, is certainly a rascally action. Two Spaniards, PEDRO VARELA and LUCIAS MORENO, went from Puerto Plata to Turk's Island at the beginning of November, where they bought some provisions and then took passage on board the *Rapida* to return with their goods to Puerto Plata. The schooner, it appears, left Turk's Island on Nov. 29, and after she had been out nine or ten days returned in ballast and without the two passengers. Capt. HAYNE, in reply to the questions asked him said that his vessel leaked, on which account he was obliged to leave the cargo with its owners, the two Spaniards, on the coast of St. Domingo, and, after having made some repairs, he returned to Turk's Island, without going to Puerto Plata.

The Spanish military authorities at Puerto Plata instituted inquiries into the subject, but could discover nothing, until lately a deserter from the camp of the insurgents—a native of the Canaries—gave himself up to the Spaniards on the night of the 23d ult., and among other intelligence, stated that the two Spaniards, VARELA and MORENO, had been delivered up, with their cargo, by Capt. HAYNE, to a guard that the Dominicans had at Sudá, and that on being transferred from there to Santiago, they were barbarously murdered by their conductors on the way to the last-named place. The affair has caused the utmost excitement at Puerto Plata, where every term of abuse is heaped upon the English Captain for his infamous conduct.

On the 20th ult. the Spanish forces at Barri made an attack upon the intrenchments of the Dominicans at Moja-Casabe, when the latter, by the Spanish account, were put to flight with several wounded, two only of the Spaniards being slightly wounded.

On the 5th inst., a detachment of Spanish troops attacked a detachment of the enemy, 300 strong, at a place called Hanetia. After a hard struggle of about two hours, the Dominicans fled, leaving several killed, and among them their commander.

The English West India mail steamers have begun to run on their new route, touching at Jacmel, in St. Domingo, instead of going to Porto Rico. A newspaper of the last-named island says that the West India Mail Steamer Company have offered to let one of their ships touch at Mayaguez, Aquadilla and the capital of Porto Rico on the 26th of *every* month, if to the value of $700 is made up for each trip. It was not settled whether it would be agreed to by the commercial public of those places.

The English steamer *San Queen*, Capt. PASMAN, arrived here yesterday from Matamoras, with 1,800 bales of cotton on board, 600 of which were bought on speculation at Matamoras, and the other 600 sent forward for sale, it not being possible to purchase a larger quantity, although the steamer went from Europe expressly to buy cotton, carrying goods and money for that purpose. The steamer is bound for Europe and put in here for fuel and provisions. When she left Matamoras civil war was raging there between the two parties into which the Liberals are divided, CORTINAS having command of the city, and EX-GOV. RUIZ, who was driven out of Matamoras some time ago, having laid siege to it, and was bombarding the city when the *San Queen* left.

We have been entertained for the last few days with an unprecedented mass of cold weather for this tropical climate, and people are shivering with the thermometer at 63°, as if it was below zero. As a matter of course, with the temperature at that height, we have had neither ice nor snow, although to look at the pinched-up features of our creole population, muffled up in their cloaks and overcoats, one might almost imagine himself to be in Boston or Quebec.

LANA.

The Case of the Chesapeake.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, Jan. 28.

In the *Chesapeake* case to-day the prisoners' counsel cited the Imperial Act of HENRY VIII., relating to piracy, and produced a copy of the commission establishing a Vice-Admiralty Court in this Province, consenting, therefore, that the Police Court had no authority under the extradition in cases of piracy. Two witnesses were called, who testified that the paper said to be PARKER'S commission, was shown at meetings at St. John.

From the Southwest.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Lower House of the Legislature has adopted an amendment making St. Joseph the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railroad.

Twelve hundred Colorado troops have reënlisted as veterans.

A personal quarrel is going on between Secretary ARNY and Chief-Justice BENEDICT, of New-Mexico.

From St. Louis—Movements of Gen. Grant.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 28.

A large quantity of ice floated past the city this afternoon, sinking the steamer *Moderator*, at the levee, to the cabin. Although she is badly carsashed, it is thought she can be raised.

Gen. GRANT'S son is convalescent. The General visited the theatre last night, and received quite an ovation. The complimentary dinner to be given to him at the Lindell Hotel to-morrow will be one of the grandest affairs ever got up in this city. The General leaves for the South on Monday next.

Gen. ROSECRANS will arrive to-morrow noon, and will be welcomed by a committee of citizens, and escorted to his hotel by a procession.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The French Legislature and the Policy of the Emperor.

DETAILS OF THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

A New Trial Denied in the Case of the Alexandra.

The Alabama's Cruise in the Indian Ocean.

Encouraging Indications in the Schleswig-Holstein Question.

The Accouchement of the Princess of Wales.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Inman steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. KENNEY, which left Liverpool at noon on the 13th and Queenstown on the 14th of January, arrived at this port last evening.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Asia*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the morning of the 13th of January, making the passage home with one engine only.

The *Times* advises Louis Napoleon to withdraw the troops from the Danish territory.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Cold Weather—The Schleswig-Holstein Question—The French Legislature and the Mexican Expedition—A New Mediation Scheme—The Attempt on the Emperor's Life—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 8, 1864.

The extreme cold weather which has at last arrived through middle and northern Europe, has created off for the moment the bellicose tendencies of those most inclined to break the peace and each other's heads. The Germans, who are good mannered soldiers, but who don't like to shed blood as delighted that so efficient a mediator as King Winter has stepped in at the critical moment and interrupted for a time at least what promised to be the commencement of an interesting turning point in European history. But will the elements be able to hold the belligerents in check long enough for the peace-makers to do their work? If the Germans mean only half what they say, they will not, for according to the German papers a war with Denmark is unavoidable, and a war with Denmark means an European war.

The English Government is trying to convene a Congress on the Danish question, for now it appears to be a question of life and death for the Danish monarchy; but the French Government, still deeply wounded at England's refusal of the Congress of Sovereigns, now turns round and asks England to explain first what are the propositions to be discussed in that Congress. On the other hand, the Germans declare that this Congress comes too late, and that there is no longer any possible solution but that of arms. Thus, France easily steps behind the refusal of the Germans as an excuse for her refusal, and, according to the opinion of the Government people in France, a war in Germany is inevitable.

The forces which are being brought into the field against Denmark will form a total of 100,000 men, and when such an army as this is launched against so feeble a Power as Denmark, the northern frontier of Schleswig will no more stop them than the northern frontier of Holstein and then England and Sweden must interfere to prevent the destruction of Denmark. And with this interference will come others.

The French Legislature has risen, at length, a bold stand against the further wasting of money on distant expeditions, or, to use the concise phrase of the Marquis de BOISSY, on the cosmopolitan Quixotism of the French army. The reply to the address from the Throne, written by the Duke de MORNY and M. de CASABIANCA—both personal and political friends of the Emperor—condemns in effect the Mexican Expedition; and they were obliged to write the reply in this form to avoid, if possible, the presentation and adoption, in a stronger form, of amendments condemnatory of that expedition. But now we have the report of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, M. LANRAUDAIS, which goes still further, and which shows an independence of criticism on the question of these distant expeditions which has astonished every one, for M. LANRAUDAIS is not only a friend of the Government, but, as he says in his report, he consulted the Government as to their views, intentions and hopes, before writing the document. M. LANRAUDAIS demands, as the wish of the committee, and as the known wish of the people of France, that the Mexican enterprise be brought to a close as speedily as possible.

M. LANRAUDAIS asked the Government the following questions:

1. Is the midst of the present uneasiness why is the expedition of the French army against San Luis Potosi undertaken? Was it necessary? Are these military promenades to continue?

2. What end are we seeking? What discernment are we preparing?

3. Is France in any way engaged in the furnishing of guarantees to the new Government to be founded in Mexico?

4. What is to be done with our army? Is its effective force to be diminished—is it to be augmented?

5. Are we to remain a long time in Mexico?

6. What chances have we to be reimbursed for our outlay in money?

These questions, which cover the whole ground, with one exception, that of the personal of the new Government to be founded, were answered, according to the honorable Chairman of the Committee, with such reserve as prudence dictated, as follows:

1. The Government has not the intention of commencing any new enterprises in distant countries.

2. In regard to the expedition to San Louis Potosi, it was deemed necessary because of the importance of that place in controlling the country and in rendering the ballot more secure; (!) but the army would stop there.

3. The idea of a monarchical form of government originated with MARIDNA, (ALMONTE & Co.?) and was based on the striking differences which exist in America between the republics and the monarchical governments on that continent. Thus, while all the republics, says the report, including the grand Republic of the United States, are torn by internal dissensions and

The New-York Times, Sunday, January 29, 1865.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

AMERICAN TOPICS

THE ALEXANDRA CASE.—A NEW SPEAK MARTER.

The Court of Exchequer has refused to grant a new trial in the case of the Queen's steamer Alexandra, and ordered judgment to be entered for the defendants.

The Alabama has six guns and two pivots.

The Alexandra was valued by Capt. Bowen at $1,200,000, and the Virgin Rose at $200,000.

When the Alexandra was last seen, she was steering to the northward. This is the fifty-eighth prize she has captured.

From the Liverpool Post.

It is the topic of the day in the Exchange, and in all the public places of resort in the city. Not since the Trent affair has any subject created so much excitement. Every one is anxious to know what is to be done in the matter, and the general impression is that the Government will not allow the matter to rest where it is. The Alexandra case will take some months to dispose of, and in the meantime the Government will have to decide what course to pursue. Should the Alexandra be released, the Government will be expected to demand the detention of the Rappahannock, and the release of the Virgin Rose, and

...ney in the more tolled of because of the opportunities of an...ment...ation...of the...Money. In other Departments than the Railways, stocks and Gold, bankers in Government Stocks and Treasury paper, and no material change from yesterday in the Miscellaneous Market.

At 4 o'clock the Street was less excited than usual of late, and speculation more nearly at a stand. Prices were quoted weak, but there was no pressure to sell for cash or on contract. The following prices were made, as compared with Wednesday afternoon:

	Wed. noon.	Thurs. noon.		Wed. noon.	Thurs. noon.
Gold	153⅞	153⅞	Mich. Central	138	138⅛
U.S. 6s, 1881	108⅜	108⅜	Mich. Southern	93¼	93⅞
U. S. Certificates	97	96⅞	Mich. Southern Gt.	93¼	93⅞
7-30s	107⅛	107⅛	Illinois Cen.	126⅞	125⅞
Cumberland	30	30	Pittsburgh	110¾	110¾
Virginia 6s	57	57	Fort Wayne	95⅞	95⅞
Canton Co.	53	53	Reading	94½	94½
Cumberland Pref.	30	30	Galena	113⅞	113⅞
Erie	76⅛	76⅛	Chicago	114¾	114¾
Erie Pref.	86⅛	86⅛	Rock Island	97⅞	97⅞
Hud. Riv.	124⅞	124⅞	Cleveland & Pitts.	93	93
Harlem	130	130	Cleveland & Tol.	97⅞	97⅞
Harlem Pref.	135	135	Chic. & Rock Isl.	101	101
Mich. Southern	94½	94½	Chic. & P. du Ch.	101	101
Mich. S. & N. I.	65⅞	65⅞	Chic. & Mil.	89	89
Panama	134½	134½	Chic. & Fox River	103	103
Ohio & Miss.	31⅞	31⅞	Chic. & Gal.	103	103
Ohio & Miss. Pref.	97¼	97¼	Chic. & Milw.	76	76
Cumberland Coal	30⅜	30⅜	Chic. & Mil. Income	90	90
Northwest	25	25	Marietta	30½	30

The following bids were made 30-day for the City Bank Shares. The Leather Manufacturers' Bank has made a half yearly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent.:

New-York	113	Chatham	100
Manhattan	105	St. of the Republic	105
Merchants'	112	Bank of N. America	105
Mechanics'	100	Bowery	100
Phenix	104	Irving	100
Broadway	104	Continental	100
Seventh Ward	120	Marine	100
State of New-York	100	Commonwealth	97½
Commerce	101	New-York County	120
Mech'y Bkng Asso.	90½	Importers' & Traders'	108
Am. Exchange	100	Park	100

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	100½	Chi. & M. W. & P.	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	102	Chi. & P. W. Ist, Bds.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sinking	100	Chi. & P. W. Bonds	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110	Del. L. & W. Bonds	112
Erie 6s, '75	112	Del. L. & W. 7 mort.	112
Erie 6s, '82	107½	Del. L. & W. 7 mort.	112
Erie 6s, N. Y. & E.	77	Del. L. & W. seconds	113
Hud. R. R. Bonds	107	Del. & Wash. bonds	101½
Hud. R. 2d mort.	104	Del. & Wash. seconds	90
Hud. R. 3d mort.	103	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1st	101
Hud. Bonds	107	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	111⅜
Hud. R. seconds	101	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Harl. R. 7s, '66	121	Chi. & P. R. R. 6s	107
Harl. R. new 7s, '72	113½	Chic. & Nor. R. R.	103
Harl. R. & P. 6s	117	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2d	103
Harl. R. seconds	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3d	95
Clev. & Pitts. 6s	103	Clev. & Pitts. 2d mort.	103
Clev. & Pitts. 7s	103	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
Clev. & Pitts. fourths	93	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	93
Clev. & P. Hous. Bonds	101	Chi. & Alt. Bonds	100⅜
Clev. & P. Hous. 2d mort.	100	Chi. & Alt. Income	90

An erroneous impression obtains in some parts of the country that the right of conversion on the back of the original Greenback Notes, issued under the Act of Feb. 25, 1862, continues still in force. The conversion was to be into the Five Hundred Million Popular Loan, known as the 6-20 years 6 ⅌ cent. Stock. The right was last availed of up to the 3d of March, 1863, to any considerable extent, and the Loan was not otherwise negotiated. To facilitate its negotiation, without limit or restriction, four months' notice was then given to the holders of the Greenbacks that they must avail of their convertible privilege on or before the 1st of July, 1863, or it would then cease as a right. The words of this notice we now quote from the Act of March 3, 1863:

"And the holders of United States Notes, issued under and by virtue of said Acts, (Feb. 25 and July 11, 1862,) shall present the same for the purpose of exchanging the same for Bonds, as therein provided, on or before the First of July, 1863, and thereafter the right to so exchange shall cease and determine."

It seems to be probable that the banking basis of New-York will be enlarged at the present session of the Legislature, by taking off the limit as to the proportion of United States to New-York State Stocks in the Banking Department. A telegram from Albany to-day says that at a joint meeting of the Bank Committees of the Senate and Assembly, it has been informally concluded to recommend the passage of a law authorizing the reception of the 6 ⅌ cent. United States Stocks by the Superintendent of the Bank Department as a basis of banking, he to issue thereupon, to the State Banks, notes stamped upon their face: "Secured by the pledge of United States Stocks."

The Mechanics' Bank of Newark has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *six* ⅌ cent., payable 1st February.

The following figures show the total circulation and securities of the banks of Illinois on the 18th of January, 1864:

Illinois 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds	$1,242,100
United States 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds	8,000
North Carolina 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds	2,000
Total Securities	$1,252,100
Circulation	1,096,857
Nominal value of Securities over Circulation	$157,373

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Total Receipts, $931,606 17; including for Customs, $129,000; Payments, $1,078,952 39; Balance, $38,806,063 10.

Sales of Real Estate—Jan. 27.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. H. WILKINS & CO.

House and lot, No. 520 Greenwich-street $4,050
House and lot, No. 507 Greenwich-street 3,900
House and lot, No. 172 East 30th-st., H. 12x38.9 3,200
House and lot, No. 174 East 30th-st., H. 12x38.9 3,200
House and lot, No. 176 East 30th-st., H. 12x38.9 3,200
House and lot, No. 178 East 30th-st., H. 12x38.9 3,200
House and lots Nos. 181 and 183 East 30th-st., each 3,100
Tuesday, Jan. 26.
House and lot, No. 204 Spring-street $7,050
House and lot, No. 209 Spring-street 6,100
House and lot, No. 62 Park-street 7,000
House and lot, No. 20 Bayard-street 3,200

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 105 bbls. Ashes, 11,572 bbls. Flour, 1,870 bbls. and 146 bags Corn Meal, 6,515 bush. Corn, 510 bushels Barley, 12,150 bushels Oats, 2,140 bushels Malt, 16,870 pkgs. Provisions, and 276 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $9 75, and Pearls at $10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is mainly for Rio, which is firmer. Java, 40½c.@41c.; Laguayra, 38c.@39c.; Maracaibo, 39c.@39½c.; Ceylon, 38c.@39c.; Rio, 38c.@39½c., with sales of 7,500 bags; St. Domingo, 36½c.@38c. ⅌ lb.; 20 bbls. and 516 bags Jamaica were sold on private terms.

COTTON—Is in moderate request at drooping prices. Middling, 82½c.@83c. ⅌ lb. Sales and receipts since our last 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened heavily, but attracted more attention under the day, especially from export buyers, and closed steadily. Sales since our last, 15,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 45@$5 75, inside price for inferior; poor to choice extra State, at $5 90@$7 45, chiefly at $7@$7 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, chiefly at $7 80@$7 90, and inferior do, at $7 35@$7 45 ⅌ bbl. Superfine State and Western ..... $5 45 @$5 75
Extra State ..... 5 90 @ 7 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 10 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. 7 45 @ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands 8 70 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee ..... 7 75 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Genesee ..... 7 75 @11 50

Southern Flour is in good demand at rising prices; sales since our last, 2,136 bbls., at $7 70@$9 10 for poor to good superfine; $9 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands; ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in request and firm; sales 900 bbls. extra at $7 10 @$8 10, the latter an extreme rate, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $5 20@$6 60 ⅌ bbl., sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $4 25@$5 70 for Jersey, $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Total sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely purchased by export buyers, and prime lots have been quoted a shade firmer. Sales since our last, 383,600 bushels, including White Western at $1 85, in store; Amber Western at $1 72@$1 75, the latter an extreme rate for choice, in store; Red Western at $1 65@$1 71; Red do., old, at $1 80; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 61@$1 68½, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 67@$1 68; Chicago Spring $1 65@$1 61; Old do., part at $1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn continues quite dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 14,500 bushels, at $1 23½ for Mixed Western, in store, closing with a downward tendency, and $1 18@$1 22 for new Yellow and White Jersey ⅌ bushel. Rye is in limited request at $1 30@$1 39 ⅌ bushel. Oats continue quiet and heavy; we quote Canada at 60c.@61c.; Western at 60c.@62c.; State at 60c.@61c.; Jersey at 60c.@61c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is in moderate de-

mand at $1 40@$1 45, as conveyance ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,200 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 60@$1 65 ⅌ bushel, delivered.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand at $1 30@$1 35 for large and small lots, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in good request at from 30c.@ 35c., according to quality, ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Manila is in good demand and up to 11½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in fair request at from 38c.@70c. for old and new crop, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Turpentine at $2 02@$2 ⅌ gallon. Resin at $10 @$10 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $10 @$10; Pitch at $11@$12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive at less buoyant rates. Wenham Lake Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½ @$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 65; Linseed at $1 50; No. 1 Lard, at $1 05@$1 15; City Red at 70c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ⅌ gallon; and $6 67½@$6 50 and 94 50@94 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 20c.@30½c.; Refined do. at 50c. @55c. free, and 45c.@47c. in bond, ⅌ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 3,979 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request and quoted higher. Sales since our last, 2,700 bbls., at $22@$23 25 for New Mess here, and $20 50 deliverable in March; $19 75@$20 for Mess, last season's packing; $16 75@$18 67½ for two year old Mess; $22 50@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $16@$20 for Thin Mess; $18 50@$17 for Bone Mess; $15@$16 for Old and New Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 10½c.@14c. for Hams, 10½c.@ 10¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 940 packages. Bacon is in lively demand at 15½c.@12½c., according to quality, ⅌ lb.; sales 3,350 boxes. Lard is unsettled and lower, closing at 15½c.@12½c., the latter an extreme rate, for choice New City, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in demand and firm; sales 370 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 25 for plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess $26 50@$28 50; India Mess, $32 50@$30 ⅌ tierce; sales, 150 tes. Beef Hams, $19@$21 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls. Butter is in good demand at 22c.@26c. for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@30c. for common to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in request, at 13c.@ 16½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Sales, since our last, 800 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 11½c.@14c., and Cuba, &c., at 12½c. @13½c.; also 114 boxes Havana at 13c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 13½c.@17½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12 5c., and 70,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 670 bbls., part State at 79c.@80c. and Western at 86c., buyers taking risk of extra tax, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active and rates very firm to-day. For Liverpool, 600 sbls. Flour, at 4s.; 85,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d.@5d.; 200 tcs. Beef at 2s. 6d.@2s 9d.; 1,000 boxes Bacon at 30s. 6d.@35s.; 200 tcs Linseed at 2s. 9d. For London, 600 tcs. Beef at 2s. 6d.@3s.; 100 boxes Bacon at 35s. 0d.; 100 tcs Hops at 9 10d.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 30s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour at 4s.; 25,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d. For Bristol, 200 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 30 tons Furniture at 20s. For Antwerp, 30 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton
City of New-York	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernia	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Edinburg	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool
America	Feb. 13	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton
Saxonia	Feb. 27	New-York	Southampton
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland
City of America	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York
Germania	Jan. 13	Southampton	New-York
Kedar	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New York
Nova Scotian	Jan. 14	Liverpool	Boston
Columbia	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York
Hibernia	Jan. 19	Galway	New-York
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Geo. Washington	Jan. 30	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans
Star of the West	Feb. 8	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 2	New-York	Nicaragua

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus* via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Western Mails (old Erie Railroad) ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 8 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in size to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name of "A. Morton," Number, and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accidents.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Fine and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 25 a No. 6 Pen: $3 75 a No. 7 Pen; $5 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality, or a No. 7 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER, MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen; for $3 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $3 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $5 50 a No. 7 Pen; for $4 50 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; for $5 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which nail and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1862.

The "3d Quality" in intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machinery, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the prices, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FRESH, No. 122 CHATHAM-ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands her business thoroughly, has got the highest recommendations from the last employer. Apply, City or country, at No. 418 St. Mark's-place, fancy store.

A COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as gentleman cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City references given. Can be seen at the corner of 24th-st. and 6th-av.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook; understands sauce, meats, game and pastry; no objection to the country. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, near 13th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation as cook; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 44 West 13th-st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECtable English Protestant woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is an excellent bread, pie and biscuit baker, and a first-rate meat cook; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 373 6th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as companion to a lady or invalid, to take charge of a house, or as governess to young children; best references. Call, or address M. J. M., No. 63 West 33d-st.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as governess for small children, and would take entire charge of them. Apply at No. 338 6th-av., near 21st-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant English woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 128 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, as chambermaid and seamstress, a person who can bring good City recommendations. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day, at No. 19 Washington-place.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the housework of a small private family; understands her business perfectly; best of City reference given. Call at No. 134 East 30th-st., rear house.

MRS. GREEN'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, No. 220 Broadway, east side, between 22d and 23d sts., established for twenty years past. A number of the best of situations for all denominations of help.

WANTED.—A STEADY SITUATION, BY A young German girl speaking French and German. She understands thoroughly the whole household, and will make herself useful in every thing. Call at No. 115 5d-st., Room No. 3.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN, A MARRIED MAN, OF good education, of business experience, ready with his pen and quick at figures, desires to obtain employment in some mercantile banking or other establishment in New-York, where, by industry and application, he may gain position. He believes that in any situation of trust and confidence his services would be found of value. Satisfactory references can be given by addressing O. F., care of drawer No. 300, Post-office, Montreal, or, in person, to Messrs. Henry H. Leeds & Co., Nassau-st.

TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, OR MEMBERS OF THE GREAT BODIES OF THE REPUBLIC.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic knowledge and independent means wishes for partial employment of his time, leaving the question of remuneration an object of secondary consideration, provided his taste can be studied to some extent. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, or in the selection, valuation and critic of literary productions, his services would be found invaluable. Address 712, Box No. 109 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE MOST THOROUGH business training and experience, amply qualified for the post of correspondent or chief bookkeeper, cashier, or superintendent of accounts, &c., in a large mercantile or financial house, desires an engagement with parties willing to pay well for what is done well. No others need apply. References unquestionable. Address HUDSON, Box No. 107, Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN, 31 YEARS OF AGE, 11 years' experience in all the requirements of a very large business, desires a similar duty. Can give and engage permanently as superintendent for a responsible party or incorporated company, where undoubted reliance is given and required. Address Box No. 214 N. Y. Post-office.

A GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouse, fruit, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 81 6th-av., second floor, front room.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER and his wife to go to the country; the gardener the man must understand his business thoroughly, and the woman must be a good cook and washer and ironer—Scotch or German preferred. Call at No. 110 East 17th-st., with references, for two days.

A GARDENER.—A FIRST CLASS GERMAN gardener, married, with undoubted references, wants to obtain a situation. Call on or address C. M., Mr. Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—A MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIence, and writes a good hand, would like to make himself useful in doors, and principally with his pen; his object is not so much salary or employment; references as to reliability shall be perfectly satisfactory. Address HOMO, Chatham-square Post-office.

A HEAD PORTER.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN wishes to obtain a permanent situation as head porter in a store; runner of a bank, &c.; the best of City reference will be given. Apply to WM. A. KOBBE, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—BY A young man of 19, having some knowledge of the same, being quick and correct at figures and writing an excellent hand. Address GEO. H. GALE, Box No. 108 Times Office, New-York.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a wholesale grocery house; understands the business and can influence a good trade. Address A. L., Box No. 137 Times Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a middle-aged Englishman as coachman and gardener, who fully understands his business; is a single Protestant man, with good reference. No objection to the country. Address M. F. G., Box No. 203 Times Office, for two days.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted a situation as coachman and gardener by a married man; his wife would go as cook or chambermaid; can give good references. Address G. L., A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.

A COACHMAN.—SITUATION AS COACHMAN wanted by a respectable single man, who has lived in some of the most respectable families in the City; can be seen at No. 681 Broadway—Drige's grocery store—or address J. R., as above.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman as coachman; has first-class recommendation as to capability and temperance. Address R. LOWDEN, saddle and harness shop, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as farmer and gardener, by a single man that understands his business, or would work at any other work that would be required; advertiser has good reference. Address W. N., Box No. 208 Times Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED

A COOK.—WANTED, AN HONEST, INDUstrious, and high principled Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family living at 15 Rossville, S. I., one hour from the City; none but Protestants need apply. A good home and liberal wages can be secured by the right kind of a person. Call between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., or 2 and 4 P. M., at No. 207 Water-st., between Market and Catharine.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED STEWARD, TO take charge of a Club-house. His emolument would be derived from the profits of restaurant sales, which are 50c. per annum. Best recommendations required. Address, this evening, information, Box No. 1,622 New-York Post-office.

PROOF-READER.—WANTED, AN INTELLIgent person, familiar with book-work, to read proof; must be systematic and careful; a permanent place at good wages to the right man. Also, two or three first-class job hands wanted. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Building.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.—BEST CHANCE in the world—$10 a day clear—no capital required—business light and genteel. For circulars address, with stamp, J. W. STEPHENS, Morristown, N. J.

A BOY WANTED IN A PHYSICIAN'S OFfice; must have good reference as to truth and honesty; age between 12 and 15 years; wages, $6 per month, with board and lodging. Call at No. 270 4th-av., between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—WANTED, A young man as assistant book-keeper; one who writes a fair hand, and is quick in figures. Address WILLIAM STREET, Post-office, and give references, age, and salary expected.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant woman as experienced laundress and chambermaid; one with good City reference may apply before 12 o'clock to-day, (Friday,) at No. 16 West 29th-st.

WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, A BOY between 14 and 16 years. Apply at No. 5 Williams-st., Room No. 2, between 10 and 11½ o'clock A. M., on Friday only. Salary, first year, $75.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands sizing, ironing, pressing and blocking straw hats; to one perfectly competent a liberal price will be paid. Address Box No. 4,638 Post-office.

BOY WANTED.—AN ERRAND BOY, FOR AN Eastown sodie. Apply to WM. hatter, No. 110 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 4,621 New-York Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER-MAN, FOR a private family, with City references; wages $20 per month. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE A BUSIness coupe. Inquire at office No. 209 Lewis-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BRO., NO. 289 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $15. Partial sets carved, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, January 27, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of February next at 12 o'clock M. there will be sold, at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 42 cwt., known as "graduated increase," viz:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six [46] cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchasers, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, U.S. Chief of Bureau.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on Feb. 3, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M. at

The Union Stores, Brooklyn,

Cargo of the prize steamer HANSAU,

Consisting of

Coffee,
Salt,
White Lead,
Castor Oil,
Hard ware,
Military Equipments,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of

SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c.,

deemed unserviceable.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. E. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell at the salesroom, No. 89 Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, one Rockaway in good order, six-seat extension top barouche, four-seat Rockaway, coal box wagon, leather top buggy, four-seat park wagon, city made harness, blankets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS OF CELEBRATED ARTISTS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on *WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY* and *FRIDAY EVENINGS*, Jan. 27, 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, over *Dr. Chapin's* Church. VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED MODERN AND ANCIENT SCHOOLS, removed from an adjacent city for convenience of sale, comprising, among others, the works of—

MODERN SCHOOL.

Dubufe,	H. Van Schen.
Le Brun,	De Loose.
Rosa Bonheur,	Du Buisson,
Rock Rock,	Geo. L. Brown,
F. Nasmith,	Hamdell,
Wm. Hart,	Shattuck,
D. Hess,	Thomas Ingan,
Hennig,	Verveer,
Pearce,	Valentin,
Julie Neal,	Vanderdonck,
Shelfhout,	

and others equally celebrated

ANCIENT SCHOOL.

Luyt,	M. Cosimo,
Van Haghenberg,	M. Fouquin,
Carracci,	Bronzbel,
Boucher,	Paul de Vos,
Schalken,	Julio Romano,
Hans Holbein,	Fontana

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1864.

Announcements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Shoddy.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Masepa; Or, The Untamed Horse Heard.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cousin Sookah; Or, The Jolly Fisher.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Mariana.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Asiatic Giant—Fiji Giant—Giant Ogre, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., all hours—Gentleman's Rehearsal—The Tycoman Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 440 Broadway)—Performances.

WOOD, GREGORY & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Musical Exhibitions and Egyptian Ballets.

MOZART CHAPEL—Performances.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 150 and 152 Bowery.)

BRYANT'S—(No. 472 Broadway)—Minnie of the Mountain.

IRVING HALL—Grand Concert.

COOPER UNION—Lectures.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fairies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The war news from Tennessee is rapidly increasing in interest. The dispatches received last evening announce that Johnston's (late Bragg's) army is rapidly falling back south of Dalton, and had already reached Kingston, which is the point where the Dalton Railroad intersects the railroad leading from Rome to Atlanta and Augusta. Kingston is forty miles south of Dalton. Col. Burke, of the Tenth Ohio Regiment, went out with a flag of truce forty-five miles, but could find no enemy. The advanced pickets of the enemy were reported to be at Kingston. Several unimportant cavalry demonstrations have been made to cover this retreat. The recent raid of Roddy's forces upon Athens, Ala., has already benefited disastrously. Gen. Thomas telegraphs that the rebels crossed the Tennessee, two brigades strong, at two different places, but were charged by our forces and defeated, losing fifteen killed, and wounding and capturing quite a number. Our loss was only ten wounded. Gen. Thomas also telegraphs that Col. Brown, with a force of mounted infantry, attacked the camp of the rebel Home Guards, under Col. Culbertson, routed them, and destroyed their camp and property, without loss to our side. Parties who left Knoxville on Saturday last report that Longstreet's cavalry were skirmishing with ours above Knoxville. Confidence was felt in our ability to hold Knoxville. Gov. Johnston had issued an order at Nashville for holding an election for county officers in such counties as were under loyal control. A stringent oath will be administered to all electors offering to vote.

From Cincinnati it is reported that John Morgan, with seven regiments, is soon to make a raid through the Mountain Gaps, into Eastern Kentucky.

From the official data in the War Department, it is ascertained that the whole number of troops enlisted for actual service since the month of October is one hundred thousand.

The Naval Committees of both Houses of Congress are to make an excursion down the Potomac to-day to try the speed of the steamer Ericsson.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Doolittle introduced a resolution providing that in all sessions of committees to take testimony concerning the conduct of any Department of Government, the head of such department shall be requested to employ some competent person to cross-examine such witnesses. The resolution was referred. The Pension and amended Homestead Bills were then taken up and passed. The latter enables the families of soldiers and sailors to perfect their claims in the absence of the head of the family. On motion of Mr. Wilkinson, the President was requested to inform the Senate whether any part of the appropriation for purposes of colonization has been expended, and what steps have been taken to execute the law of Congress on that subject. The resolution for the expulsion of Senator Davis was then taken up. Messrs. Clark, Foster, Howard, Pomeroy, Johnson and Wilson severally spoke on the subject. Mr. Wilson (was eloquently severe in his final reply, which was followed by the withdrawal of the resolution for expulsion. The Senate, after briefly considering the bill to encourage enlistments, adjourned until Monday.

In the House, yesterday, after consultation, the Riot Damages Bill was made the special order for Monday next. The resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act was then taken up, and a number of members delivered themselves of speeches—among others, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, whose utterances had the ring of a man in earnest in the work of crushing the rebellion. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned until to-day.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown on the 14th inst., with four days' later European news, arrived at this port last evening. The advices are of an interesting character. The Schleswig-Holstein question exhibited no material change, but it is announced that Denmark has made her last concession, and should any German regiment advance beyond the Northern boundary of the Federal territory, King Christian is resolved to enter on war with all energy. Prussia and Austria still exhibit the vacillation which has marked their conduct on the matter throughout. A large number of Italians have been arrested in Paris on suspicion of being connected with the recently discovered plot to assassinate the Emperor. Mazzini, against whom a charge of complicity in the affair was made, writes to the papers a most explicit denial of the accusation. In the Court of Exchequer on the 11th inst., the Chief Baron and Baron Bramwell gave judgment in the Alexandra case, discharging the rule obtained by the Crown in favor of a new trial. There will consequently be no new trial; and the ship will be released. The effect of the above decision is that the Foreign Enlistment Act, with all its expensive and consequences, will be discoursed over again in the Court of Exchequer Chambers, and probably in the House of Lords. A Canton dispatch of Nov. 12, says the American steamer *Scotland*, Capt. Burgess, had been seized by the customs authorities for taking in guns and other contraband cargo in the Cum-sing-moon Bay, in Canton River. Particulars of the destruction of the clipper ships *Amanda* and *Winged Racer*, by the pirate *Alabama*, are also received. The Liverpool Post says that the greatest topic of the Paris feudle press by the last mail is the *Alabama*, her late manœuvres and her probable future tactics occupying much space. The American flag, however, is fast disappearing from the Indian ocean ships taking shelter under that of Paris, Prussia and Portugal. Risks in American bottoms are quite blank refused by the Eastern Insurance Offices, and only one ship is reported loading under the American flag; meanwhile the cause of all the consternation is quietly cruising in the Straits of Sunda, patiently waiting for coming prizes.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The session was spent in passing upon general orders, which comprised ordinances for the laying of Belgian pavement in Maiden-lane and Liberty-street, also in Morris-street; and for curbing, guttering and flagging in some up-town streets. The several ordinances for Belgian pavement were amended, previous to their passage, by a provision imposing half the cost upon the City and the other half upon the property to be benefited by the improvement. The ordinance to lay Belgian pavement in Houston-street, east of the Bowery, was lost, for the reason that it was deemed inexpedient to put down such pavement there, while there is a probability of a railroad passing through a part or the whole of the street. There was an interesting discussion upon the propriety of continuing to lay the Belgian pavement by piecemeal. Mr. Jacques argued for a discontinuance of the work till a general plan, such as has been proposed by Mayor Gunther, shall be determined upon. Messrs. Hackett, Brandon and others reasoned that the work ought to go on, and the streets continue to be improved without awaiting the uncertainty of the adoption of a general plan. The Board adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M. next Monday.

The regular weekly meeting of the Union Lincoln Association of the State of New-York was held at Hope Chapel last night, Mr. Simeon Draper in the Chair. Mr. Draper, in an address, said the association was formed for the purpose of presenting to the suffrages of the people the name of Abraham Lincoln for another term in the Presidential chair. On motion of Col. R. C. Hawkins, a committee of twenty or more gentlemen, headed by Moses Taylor, Esq., was appointed to correspond and confer with other organizations having the same object. After speeches by several gentlemen, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening next.

By the arrival of the steamship *Roanoke* at this port yesterday, we have news from Havana to Jan. 22. Her news is not particularly important. No military operations had taken place in San Domingo since the departure of the last steamer. The Spanish arms, as yet, have not obtained any advantage of moment. Several vessels, with reinforcements of men and materiel, had been sent from Havana to San Domingo, and large arrivals of troops were expected from Spain.

By the arrival of the steamer *Champion* at this port yesterday, we have later news from the Pacific Coast. Dates from Ecuador, the seat of war, are up to January 6. The war is already said to be at an end. Gen. Flores, the Ecuadorian Commander, without an army, was at a town only two days' march from Quito, from which place he had addressed a letter to Gen. Mosquera, offering terms of peace, by paying three millions of dollars, cash down, for the costs of the war. On the 24th of December Mosquera was on his march to Quito, and he was believed to have been in Quito when the steamer sailed. Affairs at Panama were quiet. Some merchants refused to do business on account of the tax. The small-pox had almost entirely disappeared.

Maj.-Gen. Heintzelman has entered upon the discharge of the duties of his new department. His first order, naming the members of his staff, is dated Columbus, Jan. 20.

Flour and Wheat were more sought after yesterday, the latter at a partial advance of 1c. ₩ bushel. Corn, Oats and Barley were dull and heavy. Provisions were in more request. Pork and Bacon were firmer. Tallow, Leather and Rio Coffee were freely purchased. New-Orleans Molasses was in good demand. Cotton and Whisky were heavy and declining. The Freight engagements were to a fair extent.

The Stock Market left off dull yesterday afternoon. Money worked somewhat easier. Gold and Exchange ¼ ₩ cent. lower than on Wednesday. Gold, 157¾ ₩ cent.

Johnston's Retreat—Movement of the Rebel Army.

A dispatch wearing all the appearance of authenticity reaches us with the important intelligence of the rebel Gen. Johnston's withdrawal from the front which he has lately held at Dalton. The news, up to the hour of writing, lacks official confirmation; but it comes in a circumstantial and veracious form. This is the most important military event that has happened since the battles in front of Chattanooga, though it is still a text that does not admit of a perfectly satisfactory interpretation.

If the whole of Johnston's force has withdrawn toward Atlanta, as would seem to be the inference from the dispatch, (since the advanced pickets were found no further north than Kingston, Ga., forty miles south of Dalton,) the ultimate purpose of the movement must remain a military enigma until further developments of the rebel intentions are made. But it is not impossible that while *all that was left of Johnston's force retired in the* direction of Atlanta, a strong column may have previously passed up the valley for the purpose of furnishing Longstreet with the reinforcements necessary to enable him to make his long-meditated attack on Knoxville. It would seem difficult that such a movement could have taken place without its becoming known to the Commander at Chattanooga, for we have occupied a position *en echelon* to bar the head of the valley, and it has been understood that a force of observation has held a position at Cleveland, which, if the case, would make it difficult for any body of troops to pass, unbeknown, into the valley; but indeed the movement of the whole rebel army appears to have been conducted with such marvelous secrecy that the withdrawal does not seem to have been known to the Union Commander till a flag of truce, sent into the rebel lines, came back after having gone forty-five miles South without finding the enemy! With this fact before us, there is no great unlikelihood that a column may have passed up by a circuitous route to form a junction with Longstreet.

The supreme strategic value to the rebels of the position Longstreet holds in the great valley of East Tennessee, and the facility it presents for a movement through the debouches of the mountains on Grant's communications, were indicated in this journal a few days ago, when we also pointed out the probability of Longstreet's being reinforced from Johnston in precisely the manner here supposed. Of course, if additional rebel forces have passed up into the valley, it can only be with a view to immediate action, for the body already occupying that position were too numerous for the scanty supplies of the country, from which they have been compelled to live. There is very great probability, therefore, that we shall speedily hear that the garrison at Knoxville has been assailed by a force greatly superior in point of strength to that under command of Gen. Foster. But we presume there is little doubt that Gen. Grant will see to it that all the strengthening needed at that point is added.

We are pushed to this interpretation of the scantily-reported fact of the rebel retrograde movement, from the utter absence of any other adequate rationale of the withdrawal. The rebels had lately taken up a very strong line, not precisely at Dalton, but along the Coosawattee, an affluent of the Coosa, about midway between Dalton and Rome. Here they had a position as technically strong as that of Lee on the Rapidan, and strategically stronger, from the fact that, owing to the mountain walls that hem the only approach, it was not susceptible of being turned. Military men at Chattanooga have indulged the full belief that Johnston would lie posted there for the winter, awaiting the approach of our army in the Spring. The present reported movement upturns this calculation, and raises other contingencies. It leaves us mentally somewhat in doubt as to the precise turn events are likely to take, but it does not disturb a whit the confidence with which the country can look forward to any military event that may happen in that region.

The Problem of Southern Redemption —How it is to be Solved.

If Senator Wilson's bill, securing homesteads to persons in the military service, to be carved out of confiscated lands or lands sold for taxes in the South, should pass, it will, in conjunction with the sales of land *which are being made every day to other* persons, go a long way toward solving the problem of Southern pacification. There is little question, that do what we will by way of conciliation, a large portion of the purely Southern population will remain hostile to the Government after the war is ended. They will have, no doubt, abandoned all thought of a second resort to armed resistance, but the frenzy which first hurried them into revolt will not have entirely subsided. They will remain breeders of strife and contention; a constant source of trouble and disaffection; obstructors of the law; fomenters of treason and sedition; a standing menace to our domestic tranquility, and a standing invitation to foreign meddlers. They will not be very formidable in numbers, perhaps, but they will be the most influential portion of the Confederacy, the best educated and the most completely versed in the art of intrigue. They will keep alive, by every means in their power, the memories of the war, both amongst those who suffered from it, and those who fought in it, and they will find active and faithful missionaries in the thousands of old soldiers who will be scattered all over the country, and to whom come what will, the reminiscences of their campaigns will always be sweet.

This state of things, there is no denying it, will, as long as it lasts, be a source of danger and perplexity. We shall not be able to dry up this fountain of bitterness by military force, nor yet by good government. It would not be possible to accord to any people a larger measure of liberty or more complete independence than the South enjoyed before the war began; and yet it was the passions which were bred at that time which brought the war on. Nor will the abolition of Slavery suffice for it. A caste which has been despoiled of its privileges is invariably even more rancorous and implacable after its degradation has actually occurred than while it is only fearing it.

The true way to render this hostile element in Southern society harmless to our peace is to modify it largely by immigration. Fill up the interstices left by Slavery in the fabric of Southern society with a population exempt from the prejudices and passions born of Slavery, and who are loyal to the Union from feeling as well as from principle, and the Secessionists are at once reduced to the rank of a small and inferior faction, with as little influence on public affairs, and infinitely less claim to *social respect*, than the French legitimists. This cannot be done entirely, say or what we will, or wish what we may, simply by elevating the negroes to the rank of freemen. It will take a long while for the negroes to be able to hold their own in the South against their old masters, or old superiors, without our aid and protection. Slavery leaves scars on the soul as well as on the body, which do not wear out in a year, or even in a generation; and we venture to predict that few of the actors in this war will live to see the Southern negroes take that place in the moral and political system of the South to which their numbers, or even their virtues, may entitle them. Unless we are prepared to despise the experience of the whole human race, we must admit, that in a democratic country, nothing but the weight of numbers can overcome the superiority derived from ages of training, and the prestige of a superiority, both moral and mental, which until now has never been questioned; and this weight of numbers the negroes do not possess. All attempts on our part to supplement their inferiority by the exercise of authority—which to be of any use must be partial in its application—is sure to be irritating and inexpedient, even if it could possibly be permanent. The only help we can give them that would prove radical and lasting, and that would not demoralize the negroes themselves, is to flood the Southern territory with a white population of industrious habits, willing to labor themselves or ready to pay for labor, and possessing no sympathy with the slave system, or with the slave owners, either from association or conviction. A population of this kind is the only effective garrison we can ever maintain in the South, and the only sure guarantee that the revolution which the war is working will be radical and complete.

It has been often said by commentators on this war that the strength of the South against invasion lay in the extent of its territory; but it is equally true that in this also lies its weakness. The management of a dense population, united either in hate or disaffection, even though it number only six millions, is one of the hardest problems a statesman has to encounter. A Lombardy or a Belgium which cannot be won over by conciliation, must be held by force. But when six millions are scattered over an area which 100,000,000 would people but sparsely, they may be hard to subdue, but once subdued, they are easy to hold. The thousands of acres of teeming soil which they can neither occupy nor cultivate, supply the instrument at once for their subjugation and redemption. We have but to fill up the wilderness, which they are unable to reclaim, with industrious settlers of our own political faith, in order to be sure not only of their allegiance, but to cover them with riches and plenty. There is nobody who will reap more advantage from the influx of free labor than the old planters. In a very few years, the appreciation of their land and the increase of markets for their produce, would efface every material trace of the war and the social revolution; and if we make them rich, and leave them in a small minority, and have nothing to fear from their hatred, it will require no great stretch of magnanimity on our part to let them grumble as much and as long as they please.

The Rebel Congress and its Jurisdiction.—The ground has slipped away so gradually from beneath the bogus Confederacy, that very few appreciate how much truth there is in the assertion recently made by the Raleigh (North Carolina) *Standard*, that the rebel *Congress is "controlled by members from* Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and other places, who impose odious and oppressive laws, which *can no more be enforced on the people of the States* which they profess to represent, than upon the people of New-York or New-England." When Jeff. Davis commenced business on his own account, he claimed jurisdiction over thirteen States, and these had one hundred and four Representatives and twenty-five Senators in the first rebel Congress. With a modesty for which the border ruffians of Missouri never received due credit, they claimed but one seat in the rebel Senate, and but five instead of six in the House of Representatives. These vacancies were doubtless left as badges of mourning for the firm loyalty of St. Louis. It would hardly have looked well to claim a Congressional District as part of the Confederacy, which had for years persistently voted in favor of emancipation. Had the twelve Kentucky Congressmen been equally modest, there would have been several vacancies in the delegation from that State; but the Representatives and Senators were promptly on hand, every one of them.

During the three years that Jeff. Davis' Government has been in operation, he has lost control of Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas, and Texas is so effectually cut off from communication with Richmond, that it cannot properly be called a part of the Confederacy. Six districts of Virginia, moreover, which are held by our armies, are represented at Washington. Notwithstanding the fact of national occupation, which is entirely undisputed as regards several of the States named, all of them, nominally at least, have full Congressional delegations at Richmond, and together they can cast fifty votes. Then our armies hold possession of territory fully equal to the area of a Congressional District, in both North Carolina, Mississippi and Florida, so that *fifty-three* of the one hundred and four members of the rebel House of Representatives—a clear majority—are Representatives without any constituents. In the rebel Senate, also, at least *twelve*,—and if we include the parts of States under our control,—*thirteen* of the twenty-five Senators occupy the same anomalous position. It is not very strange, therefore, that the Congress at Richmond so recklessly votes in favor of a levy *en masse*, or that it so generously appropriates the last dollar for the prosecution of the war.

Every one has heard of the farmer *who tried to train his horse to live without* eating; by the time the animal was fairly instructed in the process he died. If Jeff. Davis continues as he has begun, he will soon have a Congress legislating for territory not a foot of which it controls, and by that time it is probable that the bogus Confederacy will give up the ghost.

Negroes Securing Homesteads.—The lands now selling in South Carolina under the provisions of the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, our correspondent informs us, are going off at prices which will at least assure reimbursement to the Treasury of the money expended in the prosecution of the sale. In these days of prodigal expenditure of the national finances, this, in itself, is a gratifying financial fact. But connected with it is another fact of a still more gratifying character, that has in it a sharp bearing upon the question of what will be done with the negro. All the accounts sent to us concur in saying that the lately emancipated slaves of the chivalry of the Sea Islands are the largest purchasers of the confiscated lands. Those who are most intimately acquainted with the negroe's characteristics will not be surprised at this development of his ambition to become a landed proprietor. To possess as his unquestionable domain the little hut and its small garden-plot, which formed his particular share of the plantation "quarters," was Cudjo's sole joy in the days of his servitude, and for this dole of domesticity he felt that attachment which the household Tabby shows for her wonted chimney-corner. Now that the authorities upon whom the duty has devolved of parceling out the lands and arranging the terms of sale have been at pains, with wise forethought, to let the freedmen know that they could purchase, "for themselves and their heirs forever," the fee simple of these homesteads, guaranteed to them upon the faith of the President of the United States, in whose authority they have learned to place implicit trust, the avidity which they have shown in purchasing the soil, among those who know them, excites no wonder. No people in the world care less to move their domiciles. They fix their household gods, be they never so humble, as far as possible beyond the reach of the iconoclasts who, under guise of bolstering their prospects, would rudely dash them in pieces. In proof of this, witness their response to the order of Major General Hunter, who last Spring accorded them full privilege to leave the Department, offering them transportation whithersoever they would go. Scarcely a dozen of the 15,000 blacks whom the order reached availed themselves of its provisions, and those who did, without exception returned home again, satisfied that a change of residence would in no sense be advantageous. In view of these facts, how ridiculous is the old argument, which even now is sometimes advanced by ignorant or designing people, that when free the negroes would swarm to the North and offer their labor in competition with that of the whites! Take it all in all, the result of the sale of these South Carolina lands is of the most encouraging nature, affording, as it does, the first practical proof of the ability of the freed negro to secure for himself that material prosperity which, more than anything else, will raise him to a condition of self-dependence.

Rebel Good Faith Illustrated.—The rebel Congress has lately given a fresh illustration of the fidelity with which the traitor chiefs observe the sanctity of public pledges and *promises. We lately commented on the reso*lution to which they have come to retain the present rebel armies in the field by a sweeping legislative act providing that all persons now in the Confederate service shall continue so till the end of the war. They have now come to the resolve to put into the ranks all who have hitherto furnished substitutes. These unfortunates probably fancied when they hired, at monstrous prices, men to fill their places, that this would exempt *them* from service—at least it was "so nominated in the bond." But they are now having their eyes opened. The Richmond chiefs know a trick worth two of that. Some of the rebel papers are making a howl over this piece of despotism, and the people are hugely stirred up about this little matter. What folly! How can they help themselves? They had only the promise of their "authorities" to go on, and they now know what *that* is worth.

Lectures.—Prof. S. G. Brown, of Dartmouth College, commences next Monday evening a series of six lectures on the leading British orators. Prof. B.'s ability and scholarship are a sufficient guarantee of the interest of these lectures. They were originally delivered as the Lowell lectures in Boston, and are now repeated here by special request of gentlemen who know their character.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 28.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The committee having in charge the investigation into the affairs of the New-York Custom-house will be divided soon, and, for the sake of convenience in taking testimony, a portion of it will go to New-York and there thoroughly sift the testimony, thus far *ex parte* and accusatory. The inquiry will have a new aspect after the evidence of the volunteer witnesses is closed.

THE MONITOR CAMANCHE.

The contract price of the *Camanche* was $565,000. Her builders, Donaldson, Ryan and Bacon, received from the Navy Department, on account of her construction, $387,500. They insured her for $380,000, and assigned the policies to the Government, which thus is perfectly secured against loss. The outlay of the contractors, however, amounts to $430,000. The vessel will be raised, damaged about 25 per cent.

SUFFERERS BY THE SIOUX MASSACRE.

The Commissioners appointed by the President to examine into claims of the sufferers by the Sioux massacre in Minnesota, and to assess damages, &c., report that the claims allowed amount to about one million and a quarter. The $200,000 appropriated by Congress last Winter for the payment of these claims, has all been expended.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

The statement that the Secretary of the Interior had resolved to withdraw Winnebago trust lands from market is incorrect. The sale is still going on. Thus far about one hundred thousand dollars worth of these lands have been sold at good prices.

DISMISSAL.

First-Lieut. Duncan, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York Volunteers, has been dismissed the service, by order of Gen. Augur.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Treasury Department will send to the House to-morrow a report on the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty. It will exhibit the trade with Canada and the other Provinces through a long series of years, consisting of tabular statements, above thirty in number, which present the international commerce in every aspect that can illustrate the subject. The drift of the figures is damaging to the treaty.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 28.

CAPTURES OF BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The Navy Department has received information of the following captures:

On the 10th of January the U. S. bark *Restless* captured the Confederate sloop *Marie Louise* while attempting to run out of Jupiter Inlet, Florida. She was of about eight tons register, and laden with three thousand pounds of Sea Island cotton. On the persons of the Captain and passengers were found about $720 in gold and silver, and gold watches, and $34 in Confederate notes. She had a Confederate register, granted at Savannah last October. On the 11th off Jupiter Inlet, the *Restless* also captured the English schooner *Speas*, of about six tons, cleared from Abaco, with 43 bags of salt and boxes of dry goods. At the same time and place, the United States steamer *Honeysuckle* captured the English schooner *Fly*, of Nassau. On the 12th, the schooner *Two Sisters*, tender to the *San Jacinto*, captured the British schooner *William*, from Nassau, with salt, bagging and rope, while attempting to enter Suwannee River. On the 15th, the United States schooner *Beauregard* captured near Mosquito Inlet the British schooner *Minnie*, of and from Nassau, with salt, liquor and earthenware.

JUDGE MILLER, OF WISCONSIN.

Col. Cole, of Wisconsin, has presented to the House of Representatives two memorials, asking for the impeachment of Judge Miller, of that State. The matter is to be fully investigated by the Judiciary Committee, to whom it has been referred.

FERNANDO WOOD'S RECEPTION.

The reception of Hon. Fernando Wood to-night was brilliant and largely attended. Many ladies of members of Congress, and Judges of the Supreme Court, foreign Ministers and others were present.

NAVAL ORDNANCE.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day examined Commander Wise, of the Ordnance Bureau, relative to the character of the ordnance and on other subjects connected with that Naval Bureau.

REINSTATED.

Engineer Henry Warren, of the gunboat *Kalamazoo*, when she was captured in August last on the Rappahannock, has been honorably reinstated in the service.

GEN. McClernand.

Maj.-Gen. McClernand, of Illinois, has not been assigned to any army corps, but merely ordered to report for duty to Maj.-Gen. Banks.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Inquiry into the Condition of the Soldiers on Riker's Island.

Gen. Dix Denies the Statements Regarding Their Ill Treatment.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 28.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Cagger—Of Davis Ogden for relief.

By Mr. Hoyt—Of the Elmira Female College for an appropriation of $50,000.

By Mr. Havens—For the enlargement of the Champlain Canal.

Bills reported favorably to amend the charter of the Sing Sing Savings Bank.

To reduce the capital stock of the Rockland City Bank.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank.

The bill legalizing the action of town and county authorities in raising bounty money was debated until the hour of adjournment, and ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Managers of the New-York Inebriate Asylum.

Mr. Brandreth moved to refer back to the committee the Harlem Railroad Milk Freight Bill. Carried.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the laws relative to State Prison convicts.

Authorizing the Kings County Supervisors to construct a sewer from the County buildings.

Incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society.

Authorizing the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals to appoint three constables to the said court.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. Robinson—For an additional number of Notaries Public in New-York.

By Mr. Latham—To equalize the term of the office of the Kings County Supervisors.

By Mr. Rees—For the better protection of women in New-York.

By Mr. Williams—To regulate the ferries between New-York and Staten Island.

By Mr. Chase—To amend the act relative to the Courts in Brooklyn. Adversely. Report agreed to.

By Mr. Dwyer—From the Committee on Federal Relations, relative to the condition of the soldiers on Riker's Island and the Park Barracks. Included in the report was the following letter from Gen. Dix:

New-York, Jan. 25, 1864.

Hon. William Dwyer, Chairman of Standing Committee on Federal Relations:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, and a copy of the resolution of the Assembly, from the Albany *Argus*, &c., in regard to the suffering by volunteers in the depots of this State.

I will at an early day make a full report for the information of the committee, and, in the meantime, I desire to assure you that the statements made through the press and other channels in regard to the Park Barracks and Riker's Island are entirely unfounded in fact and representations. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

By Mr. Parsy—Relative to a sewer in Kent-avenue, Brooklyn.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Bullock—To amend the Excise Law.

By Mr. Richardson—To require the Erie and New-York Central Railroads to make monthly freight reports.

By Mr. Lyon—Relative to the New-York City District Courts.

By Mr. Mattoon—To prevent frauds in the purchase of provisions in New-York City.

By Mr. J. L. Smith—To incorporate the American Clubs, New-York.

By Mr. Harris—To legalize certain acts of the (New-York Common Council.

By Mr. Bryant—Relative to the ordinances of the New-York Common Council authorizing a railroad in Broadway.

By Mr. Nugent—To construct a railroad from the Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries to Calvary Cemetery.

Also, to regulate the ferries running from Roosevelt and Grand streets.

BILLS PASSED.

To perfect the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote.

Relative to the Greenpoint Methodist Church.

Relative to the American Seamen's Fund Society.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to Partnerships.

Relative to the Ancient Britons' Benefit Society.

To amend the Charter of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Haring—To incorporate the Nyack and Piermont Railroad Company.

By Mr. Gleason—To incorporate the East Marion Wharf Company.

Adjourned.

CHRISTOPHER AND HOUSTON STREETS FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. Cornell introduced a bill to incorporate the above railroad company, the first section of which names as corporators P. S. Ely, Stephen E. Gardner, W. B. Roberts, William Wallis Wright, Daniel G. Cleveland, Daniel Rose, Wm. M. Reed, Samuel E. Hull, W. H. Michael, George Keyser, James B. Angus, C. B. Benson, H. B. Abbott, John E. Jackson, C. M. Woodward, George W. Quintard, Lorin Warren, Andrew Holley, Frank McElroy and Wm. H. Kinney, gives them power to construct a railroad with a single or double track, commencing at Christopher-street Ferry, North River; thence along Christopher-street, with double track, to Bedford-street; through Bedford with a single track to Houston, and along Houston with a single track to the ferry, thence returning through and along Houston, with a double track, to Second-street; along Second with a single track to Bowery; across the latter to Bleecker; along Bleecker, with a single track, to Christopher-street, and alongside the place of beginning.

Sec. 2 gives them the usual privileges accorded to similar corporations, and limits the fare to 5 cents, and also orders that it shall not be lawful for said company to have or divide for their own use out of the receipts, profits and earnings of the road any further or greater sum than ten per cent. per annum on a capital of $200,000, and that after deducting ten per cent., shall be applied first to the creation and maintenance of a reserve fund of $20,000, to be set apart to be used in repairing the rolling stock, motive power, &c., of the company, and then, if any balance remains after this, such balance is to be paid over to the Treasurer of the State of New-York, to be applied by the Legislature to the relief of volunteer soldiers who have gone from this State, or to the representatives of such as may have died, or to any other purpose desired.

Sec. 4. The capital stock of this company shall be $300,000, divided into shares of $100 each.

NIAGARA SHIP-CANAL COMPANY BILL.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill now before both branches of the Legislature, proposes to renew the charter of a company whose charter expired in 1858. In 1853 the company was first chartered with the condition that its charter should expire if the work was not commenced within five years. The capital stock of the company, as proposed in the bill, is to be $6,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The project of constructing this canal is made specially prominent at the present time, as a part of the chain of internal improvements projected at the National Convention, held at Chicago. The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation present the following as the estimated gain of each vessel making the trip from Chicago to Oswego by the Niagara Canal when completed, and compare it as follows with the profit gained by a trip as the route now is.

Number One.

By the Niagara Ship-canal, completed as proposed.

From Chicago to Oswego.

For 10¾ days' expenses of crew, wear and tear, &c.	$1,125 00
For 5 days' expenses of crew, fuel and oil	750 00
Total cost of trip	$1,875 00
By 44,643 bushels of corn at 12 cents	5,357 00
Profits of trip over expenses, wear and tear, &c.	$3,482 00

Number Two.

By the Welland Canal, present capacity.

From Chicago to Oswego.

For 12½ days' expenses of crew, wear and tear, &c.	$187 50
For 6 days' expenses of crew, fuel and oil	900 00
Total cost of trip	$1,087 50
By 17,500 bushels of corn at 12 cents	2,100 00
Profits of trip over expenses, wear and tear, &c.	$1,012 50
Difference in favor of larger vessels	$2,469 50

Aggregate Profits for the season.

Via Niagara Canal, 12 trips of 3,482 50	$41,790 00
Via Welland Canal, 6 trips of 1,012 50	6,075 00
Difference in favor of Niagara Canal	$35,715 00

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly held a session this evening for consideration of the Governor's Message, and Mr. Cowen, of New-York, delivered a speech in support of Gov. Seymour's official acts and positions, and in review of the National Administration.

Anti-Slavery Meeting.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 28.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society commenced to-day in the Tremont Temple. The attendance was quite large. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Wells Brown and other prominent Anti-Slavery men made speeches.

The Glen-Falls Times, Tuesday Morning, Dec. 20, 1864.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT Issues.
BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and Investors will find it to their interest to call on us when desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.
DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of Reliable Stock, STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 9 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million dollars (being part of two millions) of their first mortgage Bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Keepler, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the issue are now in part owned and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, to be sold as required for the completion of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the 200 miles will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to the Mississippi River; from which point the Chicago and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 80 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now and will continue, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit in the hands of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, New-York, to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and to whose subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. B. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 22, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of Marion County and State of Ohio, originally issued in the Cincinnatus and Indiana Railroad Company, to present the same for payment at the Treasury of said County, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANS,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
LOUIS ——,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. CRICKEY, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
of all issues,
Purchased and for sale.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

SKEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY.—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 11 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, from No. 2, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed to increase the capital is $800,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.
COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Appleton Extension and Bay Extension and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 233 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.
INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from the 20th January to 1st February, both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 5 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.
THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
H. H. BOODY, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.
Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. SELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the office of the Company in this city, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.
JAMES H. McKINLAY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE BOSTON MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT NO. 58 WILLIAM-ST., Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

A NELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No 2,327 Post-office.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1864.
THE HIGHLAND BANK, BANKING AS AN ASSOCIATION, (Newburgh,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Mount Bank, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
E. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Government that the Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rates and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 6 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Matured certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$216,204 20
Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863	9,200,397 97
Total Marine Premiums	$9,416,601 17
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,141,619 31
Interest received and accrued	338,703 43—1,475,402 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, all salvages	$1,301,213 24
Re-insurances, taxes and commissions	109,619 24
Dividends paid in July and January	1,200,000 00
The Company has the following assets:	
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$190,823 28
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,713 00
Scrip held by Company	66,666 20
Accrued interest to be received	12,666 17
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	$2,326,769 26
Loans on demand	435,100 00
Bills receivable	2,407,871 63—2,903,145 61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A Cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,339,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,650,000
Total profits for 21½ years $16,989,880
The certificates previous to 1863 have been redeemed by cash 11,680,710
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 $5,309,670

By order of the Board
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. S. Howland,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Gen. G. Hobson,	R. L. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
Jos. Agoust,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
S. Warren Weston,	A. G. Low,	C. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 62 Threadneedle-st, London, E. C.
Court of Directors 1863-1864.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE F. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAITLAND, Esq.,
THOMAS TEMPLEHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.....London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper discounted.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within the City of Boston, Mass., of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1865, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund.
EDWARD L. BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.
BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL Stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.,
BROKERS IN
SPECIE, STOCKS
AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 35 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

NORTH SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY,
MANHASSET, L. I., Jan. 26, 1864.
THE REMAINING INSTALLMENTS ON the capital stock of the North Shore Railroad Company will be due and payable as follows, viz: 10 per cent. on Feb. 1, 1864; 10 per cents. on Feb. 15, 1864; 10 per cent. on March 1, 1864; 10 per cents. on March 15, 1864; 10 per cent. on April 1, 1864; 10 per cent. on April 15, 1864; 10 per cent. on May 2, 1864; 10 per cent. on May 15, 1864; 10 per cent. June 1, 1864. The places designated for receiving the above are the office of T. & H. Meserole, No. 162 Malden-lane, New-York; and the store of W. J. Hoet, in the village of Manhasset, by order of the President and Board of Directors.
THOS. MESSENGER, Treasurer.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 20th day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in NEW-YORK, BROWN BROTHERS & CO. have opened a house in LONDON under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE SCIOTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage to Henry B. Bennett and Edwin Ludlow, Trustees, are requested to communicate immediately with MORRIS A. TYNG, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York, with a view to securing their interest under the said mortgage.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO BANKERS, BROKERS, COAL MINING COMPANIES, and others.—The building Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Broad-way, corner of Rector-st, are to be altered and fitted up in a very superior manner into first-class offices. Parties desiring to select space, and have improvements to suit themselves, can see the plans by calling on
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Corner Broad-st and Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1864.
THE COUPONS FROM THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage bonds of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation at the office of the company on and after the 1st day of February, 1864.
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST FEBRUARY next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Tuscarora and Burlington Railway Co., will be paid at the office of M. O. ROBERTS, No. 10 Exchange-place, on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.
JOHN B. KENNEDY, President.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold six discount of 2 to 3½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 32 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Feb. 2d, inclusive.
By order,
E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.
The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.
Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to a participation in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.
Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.
Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 16th inst. and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 20, 1864.
TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the twentieth day of February next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. L. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

No. 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 20,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT. on the First, and of seven (7) per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be paid at this office on Monday, 1st February next. Holders of Mortgage Bonds desiring to convert them into the First Preferred Stock of the Company, can do so by surrendering them at the above-named place from the 1st to 10th February next, inclusive.
H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 19th of February.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1864, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the first day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, Jan. 26, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax. The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February.
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent has been declared payable (on 1st inst.) at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE IN terest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due on the 1st proximo, will be paid on that day (the Sabbath Day) at the Bank of the State of New-York, at the Broadway Bank.
The Transfer Books will be closed TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1864.

OFFICE OF TONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 21 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

CENTER FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERvices at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Gold, Government and Gold Stocks on commission. Office, No. 17 Wall-st.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. payable on and after Feb. 1, free of Government tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

CLEVELAND & NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 26, 1864.
INTEREST DUE THE FIRST PROXIMO on the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid at the office of Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of Title 1, chap. 7, part 5, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the acts of the Legislature of the said State amendatory thereof.
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is SHETHAR & FLAGLER.
That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the buying and selling of hardware at wholesale.
That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein and their respective places of residence are: as follows: H. HOBART SHETHAR, of the City of New-York, and ALBERT FLAGLER, of the City of Tonkers, Westchester County, general partners, and JOHN W. WARING, of Tonkers, Westchester County, is the special partner.
That the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is Twenty Thousand Dollars.
And that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1864, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1865.
Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.
H. HOBART SHETHAR, } General
ALBERT FLAGLER, } Partners.
JOHN T. WARING, Special Partner.

NOTICE.—ERNEST GIRAUD AND HENRY J. BARBEY have retired from the firm of A. ISELIN & CO. The business of Commission merchants will be conducted by ADRIAN ISELIN alone, under the same old name.
Dated NEW-YORK, December 31, 1863.
ADRIAN ISELIN,
ERNEST GIRAUD,
HENRY J. BARBEY.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a Limited Partnership, according to the laws of the State of New-York, under the name or style of E. GIRAUD & BARBEY & CO. The general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling merchandise on commission. The names of the general partners interested therein are Ernest Giraud and Henry J. Barbey, residing in the City of New-York, and Auguste Richard, residing at Hoboken, in New-Jersey. The name of the special partner is Adrian Iselin, residing in the City of New-York, who has contributed to the common stock of said Partnership Dollars to the common stock. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and terminate on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
Dated New-York, December 31, 1863.
ADRIAN ISELIN,
ERNEST GIRAUD,
HENRY J. BARBEY,
AUGUSTE RICHARD.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN; that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said Samuel Kaufman is a special partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership; and that said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.
ELIAS M. BLOCK,
THOS. A. MASSETT, } General Partners.
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, Special Partner.
Office No. 20 Exchange-place.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 19, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
THOS. S. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 12 P. M. Six Per Cent. interest allowed. The January Dividend will be paid free of Government Tax. Money deposited on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL WANTED.
50,000 to 100,000 dollars wanted, for the purpose of growing cotton at the South, by three highly respectable and competent persons; one a Physician, one a Merchant, and the other a Planter. The combined experience of the parties gives them advantages not usually possessed by those engaging in the enterprise. *Owing to the lateness of the season the capital should be pledged at once*, and as an inducement to secure such point, any individual or firm furnishing 50,000 dollars of the capital on behalf of the Company, shall receive in three and six months, will be entitled to a consignment of the entire product of five hundred acres.
Subscriptions will be received for any sum not less than *one thousand dollars*.
Explanations made, and subscriptions received by
D. C. GREEN,
No. 225 Pearl-street,
New-York.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE STORY brick building, on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—A NEAT, CASH-PAYING GROCERY, office business on Broadway (one of the best locations in the City. For particulars apply to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

FOR SALE.—A GROCERY, IN A FIRST-CLASS neighborhood. A capital chance. Apply at No. 69 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

INSURANCE.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 151 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.
JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
GEORGE T. HAWS, Sec'y.

PRINTING.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, PRINTER,
Old Stand, No. 32 Beekman-st.,
(Merkle Buildings,)
takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the business public that he has completely re-fitted his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, since its destruction by fire, and is now prepared to execute orders for PRINTING of EVERY DESCRIPTION in the best manner, shortest notice, and at LOW PRICES, at the Old Stand, No. 32 BEEKMAN-ST. Patronage respectfully solicited.
☞ Remember, Old Stand, No. 32 BEEKMAN-ST.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 50 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. P. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 12 Park-row, 2d floor, up-stairs, Astor House.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Jan. 25, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned, for delivering at the following-named points on or before the 15th day of March next, the quantities of Forage specified, viz:
At Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of those places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.
Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they will make the delivery, and the rates at which they will make the delivery thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said delivery shall be commenced, and where is contemplated. The price must be written out in words on the bids.
Each bid must be for at least about 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and must be for 2,000 bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished by the bidders, free of charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be put in square bales.
The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.
All the articles offered under the bids herein invited will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the wants of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole am

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Metropolis.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—BY CHAMBERS—BEFORE JUDGE GARDNER.

STEPHEN T. CLARK vs. JAMES BROOKS AND ANOTHER.—The motion in this case came up for argument yesterday morning. Mr. Clark read an affidavit of James Brooks, in which he says that the prosperity of the *Express* has steadily increased since the commencement of the paper; that there is no gratuitous advertising in the paper, and that no advertising has been inserted to fill up the paper; that he denies that any article published in the paper has been of a disloyal character, and he denies that there has been any loss on account of the political course of the paper.

Mr. Clark, in reply, read the affidavits of the plaintiff, setting forth that he had examined the books of the *Express* for the year 1863, and that the receipts for circulation for the months of May, June, July and August, in said year, were $21,000; and during the four months of September, October, November and December, in said year, were $21,000; that the paper was sold by carriers at 2 cents a copy, and that at that rate the average circulation for the first four months mentioned was 12,000 copies per diem, and for the last four months in said year, 9,000. And [illegible] appears from said books that the defendants made a charge among the expenses of $21,000 (year in each of the defendants as salary; and he further says that it appears the gross receipts from circulation during the first six months of 1863 were $2,000 more than the receipts from the same source in the last six months of that year, which, at the rate of 2c cents per copy, would give a decrease in circulation for the last six months of over 80,000 copies.

Mr. Clark also read from the columns of the *Express* of June 20, an article copying an article from the Brooklyn *Eagle*, characterizing it first, as an improper thing for the Receiver of the Court to publish; second, as an admission of the defendants as to their losses, and as a libel on the plaintiff or some other person.

Mr. Clark declined to call the attention of the court to another article published by the Receiver of the Court, as an extract from the *Sunday Courier*, which contained a gross libel on the plaintiff and the comments of the *Express* upon the article, containing a threat against counsel for the plaintiff, which he declared he did not much care about.

Mr. McKeon said this is an application made for a stay of proceedings in the matters pending before the referee, until an appeal can be heard at the General Term. The affidavits and the whole proceedings were of an extraordinary interest. He did not wish to get into a controversy with the newspapers that published their comments on this case. In the beginning of the year, the Court had an affidavit about the circulation and receipts of the paper, and that the paper had fallen off in circulation on account of the disloyal conduct of the defendants. He had also read extracts from the *Express* showing that the defendants had published disloyal articles. There seemed to be a party in this country who had a great right to say anything, and any one who did not come up to their standard should be proscribed as a copperhead or himself, he did not think that anything disloyal had been published in that paper. The argument would be used by the other side that the parties were publishing this paper, and thus it should not be disloyal in character. The Court merely said it was not necessary to read articles from the paper. He himself did not agree with the *Tribune*, yet he purchased it every morning to see what they had to say. Papers were very delicate property. They often depended on the personnel of the editors. Take away from the leading papers the names identified with them, and the papers would fall. It was an extraordinary case. Here was a man claiming an interest in the delicate property, trying to break it down. It was in spirit with the keeping of the age—it was done for political ends. He did not wish to mention any particular paper, but he would mention editorials that the other papers had applied to the leading Republican journals. Every body of intelligence knew that the charges were false; the people had decreed, notwithstanding the apparent prosperity of the country; it was not real. They should master of pressing this paper to a sale was a ruthless political persecution, and the stay of proceedings should be granted.

Mr. Clark said that he regretted that counsel had not made this application much sooner, that he had not mounted his prostrate body and ridden it as he had before, because it would afford him the best argument why the Court of Common Pleas should no longer continue to publish in the New-York *Express*. This Court, through its Receiver, had sold and published that this defendant had brought the publication into a state that the opinions and sentiments of the *Express* were inimical to the plaintiff; that he thought them traitorous to the country and to his property; but he came into the court only to get his rights to $2-6 of this paper, and yet the Receiver asserted that he came here with a malicious motive, and as the organ of an outside political organization. Mr. CLARK would ask if anything could be more false in fact. It was the only method provided by law by which the rights of these parties could be ascertained.

The Court took the papers and decision was reserved.

A Raid on the Insurance Companies.

Marshal HOLDEN, having completed the raid upon the banks for the collection of taxes upon their capital stock, in pursuance of the State law passed last Spring, yesterday began a similar raid upon the Insurance Companies who have failed to come to the Tax Receiver's Office and settle. The delinquency of this class of financial corporations number about twenty. The following is a statement of the items due for taxes:

Corporation.	Amount of Tax.	Interest.
Ætna Insurance Company	$4,758 55	$417 20
Lamar Insurance Company	4,105 00	228 83
Empire Insurance Company	1,942 00	103 70
Standard Insurance Company	4,070 00	252 34
Washington Insurance Company	2,253 00	276 76
Security Insurance Company	2,025 00	76 29
Germania Insurance Company	4,070 00	152 54

Pending by the experiences of the banks from whom payments were forced, the officers of the insurance companies accommodatingly place the requisite sum before the Marshal, with a warning not to take it. The Secretary of one of the most prominent of the foregoing companies yesterday told Mr. Jesse HOLDEN, the Receiver of Taxes, who accompanies Mr. HOLDEN in his official visits, that he believed it was the duty of the companies to pay the tax, which is ordered to be levied by the same power that created them—the Legislature. There is considerable diversity of opinion among the officers of the insurance companies, as there is among bank officers, upon the rightfulness of the tax upon their capital. The larger portion of these gentlemen think the tax is a just and proper one, because that portion of the capital invested in United States securities is used to greater or active capital in addition to the interest accruing from Government. They believe the design of Congress in exempting United States stocks from taxation was only to protect loans deriving profit solely from the Government.

About thirteen more insurance companies are to be levied upon. The North American and the Manhattan Life Insurance Companies yesterday paid their quarterly at Mr. HOLDEN's office under protest. Other heavily-taxed companies have paid their bills without objection.

Mr. HOLDEN experiences trouble in collecting taxes due from foreign insurance companies having agencies here. The difficulty is to find out the agents and the amount of profits realized by their operations, which latter is taxable by State law. Mr. HOLDEN's predecessor in office always met with the same obstacles.

The Recruiting Office at Lafayette Hall.

Since the assumption of command by Col. NUGENT at the Lafayette Hall recruiting office, enlistments have not been so brisk; this is mainly due to the "runners" having not the slightest chance to swindle recruits, and the care taken by Col. NUGENT to see that every enlisted man has his full bounty. During Gen. SPINOLA's administration, when "runners" and the kidnapping of negroes were rife, over four hundred colored men were mustered into the service of the United States; since his removal there has only been one.

A day or two ago rather an amusing scene took place. A German, calling himself a Captain, brought in a young fellow-countryman, who, he said, wanted to enlist. As soon as he was placed before the surgeon he became frightened, and upon being asked what was the matter, stated that he did not wish to be a soldier, but was promised by the Captain a situation as servant. Upon hearing this, the Captain endeavored to escape, but Col. NUGENT had him sent after and brought back. Upon examination, it was discovered that the fellow was no Captain, but had merely adopted the uniform to enable him to carry out his notorious practices as a "runner" with greater impunity. The buttons of his coat and vest and his shoulder-straps were then cut off in presence of a guard, and he was allowed to depart after his subjection to public ignominy and disgrace.

Trial by Court-martial of Officers of Gen. Spinola's Brigade.

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH DAYS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Court-martial formed by Gen. DIX for the purpose of trying officers connected with Gen. SPINOLA'S Brigade, for having enlisted men contrary to the rules and articles of war, have met for the past three days at the old Police Headquarters. JOSEPH A. KRAMMAN, late Examining Surgeon of Gen. SPINOLA'S Brigade was accused with passing VINCENT REVILLARD, a sailor on board the French corvette Thisbier, while in a state of intoxication; also with having passed a negro, named JOSEPH WHITE, who was utterly incapable of performing military duty. The case for the prosecution is closed; Mr. MCKEON, the counsel for the prisoner, will reply for the defence on Monday next.

Lieut. COLE, late Mustering Officer of Gen. SPINOLA'S Brigade, is charged with mustering into the service of the United States sailors owing allegiance [illegible] and with [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] engaging a recruit, named Evans D. HARRISON, ignorant of the existing regulations, and also to engage Mr. NELSON TAYLOR to counsel for the prisoner.

The Explosion in Maiden-Lane.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF ONE OF THE SALESMEN—A VERDICT OF URNBURN.

Coroner MASCHER yesterday held an inquest at the Second Precinct Station-house on the body of PAUL HERRMAN, who was killed on Tuesday evening last, at the time of the explosion and fire in the establishment of Messrs. STRAUSBURGER & NUHN, corner of Maiden-Lane and William-street. The deceased, it may be recollected, was a salesman for the firm, and was instantly killed.

The testimony in the case is very voluminous, and we only give such portions of it as are regarded of interest to the public, and especially to insurance companies.

Edward Nuhn testified that he was one of the firm of Strausburger & Nuhn, importers of toys and fancy goods. A few days ago the deceased salesman introduced a new toy, called a pop-whistle, to witness, and said that a friend of his had imported some and wished to sell them. This toy consisted of a pistol with a spring, so arranged as to explode a substance placed inside of it; the substance was put on small squares of paper, and was exploded by a wire striking against it; deceased brought them to witness afterwards; he (witness) supposed they were perfectly harmless; there were about eleven gross of them; boxes of papers came with them; witness had never seen anything like them before; they were brought there on Monday, and before the following Tuesday night they had sold three gross of them; shortly before the explosion a gross had been sold to Mr. Harwood, of John-street; the sale was made by Charles Pluck, another salesman, who was terribly burned, and is not expected to recover; witness was not present when the goods were taken out, but being in another part of the building about that time he heard a loud explosion; he ran up stairs and there saw several articles on fire; he tried to put out the fire, but owing to the crowd he was unable to do so; he saw none of the deceased or other salesmen; about ten minutes after there was another explosion, and soon after he thought there was a third explosion; the latter was not as severe as the others; the first one was the loudest; half an hour after the deceased was brought down stairs dead; the firemen brought him down; the firm had no explosive materials in the building except a few boxes of *torpedoes*; they had formerly kept fireworks, *but did not now*.

Frederick Fleischmann, assistant salesman, testified that he knew that toy pistols with *explosive* papers, had recently been bought by the firm; deceased and Mr. Pluck were taking the packages down from a top shelf on the second floor; deceased took several packages off a three foot shelf, and in taking them to Pluck, he let one fall on the floor; the contents exploded, and set fire to other articles; in a few moments after a very loud explosion took place; witness was very much stunned by the shock, and did not remember what occurred afterward; he went down to the street, and there he heard a third explosion; witness did not know whether deceased threw down the package, or whether he accidentally dropped it; he (witness) did not consider the *explosive substances dangerous, and would not have used particular care in handling them.*

Chas. H. S. Wolcott, cousin of the deceased, and a broker in the business, testified: "I am acquainted with Mr. Levison, the inventor of these toys, and made an examination of the articles. I had no idea that they were in any way dangerous, and I *considered them left now after the explosion.*

At the conclusion of the testimony, the jury rendered the following verdict, viz.: "That the deceased came to his death by injuries from the explosion of detonating powder used in connection with a toy pistol sold by Messrs. STRAUSBURGER & NUHN. They further consider the storage of such powder within the City limits to be censurable, and we recommend the passage of a law regulating the sale and storage of such powder and similar explosive materials."

A Levy Upon the City Portraits Gallery.

Yesterday, Deputy Sheriff VULTEE formally levied upon the portraits in the Governor's Room, at the City Hall, in satisfy a judgment obtained in the Common Pleas Court early last year, in favor of SPENCER GARDNER and JOHN J. MCLAREN, assignees of a Mr. WOODWARD, of Newark, who had a temporary night-soil contract with the City in 1856, made by Gideon W. Stranahan, then City Inspector, in pursuance of [illegible] resolution passed by the Board of Health. The full amount demanded is $28,558 22. Comptroller BRENNAN has been notified of the levy, and probably will immediately devise measures to save the pictures from exposure for sale. When the pictures were seized before, under the Lowber judgment, it will be recollected they were sold, but were bought in by an agent of Mayor TIEMANN and Chamberlain STORY.

One Hundred and Second New-York Veteran Volunteers.

RECEPTION BY THE LADIES.

To Col. T. B. Van Buren, lately Commanding One Hundred and Second Regiment, New-York Vols.:

SIR: We, the undersigned representatives of loyal women of New-York, ardently desire to make to the noble men of the regiment lately under your command some expression of the admiration and gratitude which we, in common with our country, feel for their bravery and heroism.

The men who fought "up in the clouds," and have helped to save our country from peril of the storm that has swept over it, are entitled to all the sunshine that grateful hearts and welcoming eyes can give them.

If you, sir, will permit us the opportunity, we shall be proud to welcome you and them to our hospitality.

We would propose the Republican Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street as the place of meeting—Friday, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MRS. S. BRIDGHAM,
MRS. HENRY D. SEDGWICK,
MRS. JOHN HOPPER,
MRS. FREDERICK RACKEMANN,
MRS. H. W. BELLOWS,
MRS. D. D. FIELD,
ELIZABETH L. SMITH,
HENRIETTA B. HAINES.

REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.

LADIES: I am in receipt of your very kind communication of this date, in which you propose, on the part of yourselves and other patriotic and benevolent ladies, to welcome the gallant regiment which I had at one time the honor to command, and to testify your appreciation of its history and services.

I am authorized by the officers and men of the regiment to express to you their sense of your kindness, and of the generous manner in which you have referred to their deeds, and to say that they accept with pleasure your invitation for to-morrow afternoon.

I am most happy to have the occasion to add that your generous sympathy is only another instance of the untiring devotion of our noble American women to the cause of their country and humanity, and to subscribe myself,

With the greatest respect,
Your friend and countryman,
THOS. B. VAN BUREN.

To Mrs. BRIDGHAM, and others.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 955, 761, 1033, 1041, 1061, 1067, 1068, 1095, 1103, 1107, 1109, 1109½, 1111, 1115, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1131, 1135, 1141. *Part II.*—Short causes—Nos. 1206, 1230, 1241, 1282, 1054, 1154, 1043, 1330, 1331, 1327.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1711, 2005, 2727, 2966, 2363, 2907, 2372, 2457, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385. *Part II.*—Nos. 2182, 2156, 2040, 2380, 2392, 3396, 3400, 3402, 3410, 3412, 3414, 3420, 3422, 3424, 3426.

LECTURES.—The Free Lectures of the Cooper Union will begin to-night, (29th.) The first lecture will be delivered by SIMON STERN, Esq., on the "History and Importance of Political Economy." See advertisement.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Jan. 28, 1864.

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	93.136⅝	
100	do	136⅝	
100	do	136⅝	
200	do	136⅝	
200	do	93.136⅝	
100	Erie R. ex-div	107½	
100	do	107½	
100	Hudson R. R.	135⅝	
100	do	b10 136	
200	Harlem R.	93.162½	
200	do	162½	
100	do	162½	
100	do	162½	
100	Reading R. ex-d.	93.114⅞	
100	do	114⅞	
100	do	114⅞	
100	M. R. & M. L. R.	87½	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	93.130½	
200	do	93.131	
100	do	131¼	
100	Reading R.	93.113⅝	
100	do	131½	
100	do	131½	
100	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	93.126⅛	
100	do	126⅛	
100	do	126⅛	
200	Cleve. & P. R.	93.109⅝	
500	do	b3. 109⅝	
1000	do	109⅝	
100	Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	93.111½	
200	Quartz R. & M. Co.	11	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

50	Erie R. ex-div.	93.107	
200	do	93.107	
100	Hud. R. R.	b10. 135⅛	
600	Harlem R.	93½	
200	do	93½	
200	Read. R. ex-div.	114⅞	
200	Mich. Cen. R.	131	
100	do	131⅛	
100	do	54. 131⅛	
50	M. R. & M. L. R.	93 87⅛	
200	do	b3 87⅛	
50	do	87⅛	
100	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	125⅝	
200	do	125⅝	
100	do	93. 125⅝	
1100	Cle. & Pitts. R.	103⅛	
200	do	93.103⅛	
1000	Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	93 111½	
500	Harlem R.	93½	
200	do	141	
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	93.126⅜	
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	93⅛	
100	do	b10 93⅛	
100	Canal. Coal	93½	
100	Western M. Co.	93 41⅝	
200	do	41⅝	
50	Wy. Val. Coal Co. ex-div.	110 93	
50	do	b10 93	
100	do	110	
50	do	93 81½	
50	do	81½	
200	Canada Co.	93 81½	
100	do	b10 81½	
100	do	b10 81½	
100	do	b30 81½	
200	do	93 81½	
200	do	81½	
300	Wy. Val. Coal Co. ex-div.	b10 93	
100	do	110	
50	do	93 81½	
50	do	81½	
50	do	b30 81½	

Financial.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

(Reported by A. H. GALLATIN & Bro., Brokers, No. 5 Wall-street.)

$2,000	Atlantic Gold	93.107½	200 Mass. Min. Co. 29
10,000	do	107½	200 Rich. Co. b10 .07½
10,000	do	107½	200 do .07½
10,000	do	b3. 107½	100 do .07½
10,000	do	107½	200 do .07½
10,000	do	107½	200 do .07½
500	Mt. Y. Coal Co.	130¼	100 Ill. Cen. R. .125½
200	Erie Railroad	b3. 107	100 do .125¼
100	Hud. R. R.	b10. 135	100 do .125¼
100	Harlem R.	60	200 Pittsburg .93
200	Reading R.	114⅜	100 Cumb. Coal .93½
100	do	114⅜	100 Ohio & M. W. R. .47½
200	Mich. Cen. R.	131¼	100 Canton Co. .93½
400	do	131¼	

[Advertisement.]

OUR SOCIAL RELATIONS.—MARRYING FOR MONEY: Trust of Marriage; Marriage in Turkey; The Ruby Wedding; Two Hidden Monsters, with their Portraits: The New-Born and the Dead.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—Money—Its Right Use; "A Call," or the Choice of pursuits; Capital vs. Credit; Must Marry; Motives; Enterprise; Cheerfulness; The Right and the Wrong Way (Illustrated).

WHAT TO BELIEVE.—Astrology, or Fortune Telling; World-Making; Cause of Earthquakes; Giants and Pygmies; Hours of Study Important to Parents and Teachers; Marvels of Man; Breath of Life; What we are made of; Premonitions of Death, &c. In February *Phrenological Journal*. Double number, 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT MEN.—Gen. THOMAS; Lord ELGIN, Archbishop HUGHES; THACKERAY; NENA SAHIB; King of Oude; with Portraits, Biographies, and Characters; also, Tom KING, the Pugilist, a Drummer Boy, &c.

SIGNS OF CHARACTER.—Physiognomy; The Physiology of Expression—the Mouth, the Eyes, the Nose, the Ears, &c.—with Engravings. ETHNOLOGY.—Among the Skulls—Illustrated. PHRENOLOGY Presentiments; A Knowing Dog, &c.: 46 Engravings. In February *Phrenological Journal*. Double No. only 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY, most of whose officers are negroes of respectability and high religious character, and whose design is to help the negro race to civilization by negro agency, by organizing the establishment of schools among the colored people of the District of Columbia and the South. I am confident that this plan is the best adapted to the exigency, and that it will be faithfully fulfilled by the excellent men who have it in charge. Having this confidence, I have consented to receive such donations as may be contributed, on hand them over to the Society, acknowledging the same in the public prints.

HOWARD CROSBY, No. 61 East 30th-st.

[Advertisement.]

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SUCCESS IN LIFE depends on the right man filling the right place. Phrenology indicates this. Examinations daily. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway. A class for practical instruction meets Tuesday and Friday evenings.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Cannister Powder Proof, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Combined Locks—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—Mrs. C. McLean and son, Miss Hall, Miss E. Mc. Mollenan, Frank Wood, F. Bray, Mrs. J. Greenwood and servant, G. Barlow, T. C. Umlauf, H. E. Dobbs, A. H. Osborn and wife, A. Koolenberger, M. Hellman, G. T. Sewell, G. C. Briggs, S. A. Fouch, C. W. Wallace, J. S. Payne, Mrs. Preuss, Lieut. Hamilton Palmer, F. P. Loomis, Mrs. Mary Whiteside, R. Dinkmeyer, F. J. Schaffer, J. F. Williams, wife and 2 children, S. Stevens, G. Warren, J. E. Simmons, B. Crowell, Wm. Burger, Jas. Mitchell, A. Wilcox, E. Brown, M. A. Halstead, F. H. Kent, Mrs. McMurchy and child, Wm. Springer, G. W. White, J. M. de la Espriella, A. J. Hough, and 15 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—From Murphy, John H. Swift, A. Roelin, Miguel Rabi, R. T. Smith, S. Whitridge, Jr., Dr. Depaste, Medina, Rodriguez, P. Ballason, T. Lopez, S. Lopez, F. Campus, J. T. Jones, T. Pendaz, A. Balmo, G. Verplaetse, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 13 | Sun sets..... 5 13 | Moon rises. 10 59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10 57 | Gov. Island...11 46 | Hell Gate.. 1 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Burns, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.

Steamers John R. Thomuson, McCabe, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell; Thomas, Arey, Washington, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ships Panama, Soule, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Aurora, Barker, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Georgina, Nobeman, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Barks Columbo, (Norw.,) Nalson, Oporto, Holmboe & Balchin; W. A. Pistemon, Read, New-Orleans, J. W. Pyatt & Co.; Montezuma, Hawkins, Ft. Dwight; Dwight; Palmyra, (Br.,) Crocker, Glasgow, Boyd & Hinchen; Elise, (Fr.,) Lacombe, Bordeaux, Bostier & De Verin.

Brigs Queen of the South, Grosemich, St. Thomas, Willet & Rowe; Lady Washington, (Br.,) Correl, St. John, N. B., P. E. Nevins & Son; Hope, (Br.,) Durant, St. Vincent, Middleton & Co.; Springbok, (Br.,) Smith, Arroyo, P. R., D. R. De Wolf; Jackson, (Br.,) Murphy, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners E. Bement, Decker, Tangier Sound, F. J. Campbell; Mary C. Leonard, Leavitt, Fortress Monroe, D. C. Wheeler & Co.; J. W. Maitland, Garnow, Beaufort, Murray & Sole; Gertrude, Campbell, Washington, R. D. Huribut & Co.; Fannie, Theobald, Washington, Benney & Bruyne; Watson, (Br.,) Hanson, Havana, master; Yorktown, Mickerson, Port Royal, ——; Tilla Van Name, Cook, New-Orleans, Van Brunt & Slaght; Alice Ann Barsdell, King, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Storm Nymph, (Br.,) Shugg, Falmouth, Jam., Geo. P. Bunn; R. S. Conant, West Tampico, Simpson & Clapp; Sallie Hammond, Boston, J. W. Lewis & Co.; E. F. Pariana, Lincum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloops Henry Orson, Sprague, Chincoteague, F. J. Campbell; Emily Wilson, Smith, Chincoteague, F. J. Campbell; Deep River, Burley, New-Haven, H. B. Rackett & Sons.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Eynge, Liverpool Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage. Jan. 21, lat. 47, lon. 46 30, saw large quantities of field ice to the northward. 26th, lat. 42 10, lon. 61 05, exchanged signals with a Cunard screw steamship, stry. E. 26th, lat. 41 55, lon. 63 40, passed a screw steamer stry. E.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Jan. 13, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 397 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall Jan. 18, at 2 P. M. with mails, passengers and specie to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Roanoke, Drew, Havana 23d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Wood, Alexandria, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Princess Matt, Washington, D. C., ft. to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thorn, Morgan, Newbern, N. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Almena, Swan, New-Orleans 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to master. Jan. 26, lat. 34 20, lon. 61, at 6 A. M., saw a black barn. brig, who upon discovering us hoisted a French flag, and immediately made all sail and stood for us; her appearance being so very suspicious, we made all sail and kept before the wind, which was N. N. W. at the time, when he also altered his course, and gave chase; at 4 P. M. we lost sight of her. When we proceeded on our course; at 10 P. M. saw her again, and at 10 A. M. of the following day saw her again, but she made no further demonstrations. She was about 180 tons, long and clipper-built, with single topsail-yard; supposed her to be a privateer.

Bark G. W. Horton, (of Rockland,) Packard, Cayenne Dec. 17, and St. Martin's 14th, with salt to Metcalf & Duncan.

Bark Gems, (Brem.,) Wieting, Lenden, and 44 ds. from the Isle of Wight, with mdse. to Ruger Bros. Made a southern passage, and had light variable winds throughout.

Bark M. E. Trout, Nicholson, Philadelphia 4 ds., with mdse. to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig A. W. Johnston, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Foster, Barbadoes 20 ds., in ballast to T. T. Dwight. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, and encountered heavy W. and N. W. gales; split sails and shipped a heavy sea, which shifted the ballast and stove the bulwarks.

Brig Augusta Helena, (Brem.,) Janssen, St. Johns, P. R., with sugar and molasses to W. Ingalls.

Brig Abby Watson, Allen, Portland, Me., with hay for Washington.

Brig Isabel Seaman, Small, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Maria, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Phillips, St. Johns, P. R., 9 ds., with oranges to Brett, Son & Co. The brig Anna Lena sailed for New-York the day previous.

Schr. Altuccahah, Bray, Calais, with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. Freeman, Young, Portland, with copper ore for Berwen Point.

Schr. Helen Maranda, Smith, Provincetown, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Boston, Wells, Calais, with ship-knees to C. Reeding.

Schr. Life-boat, Clark, Frankfort, with barley to Chas. H. Pierson.

Schr. Campbell, Soule, Portland, with bonding to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Arlington, Morse, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. A. E. Terry, Baker, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Sailed.

Jan. 28—Steamships Gov. Bayley, Empire and Jersey Blue.

Ship Ardmillan.

Barks Anna Stephens, E. Schultz.

Brig Hannah Hicks, Lyons, Daniel Trowbridge, Mary Ann, Milo, Flying Scud, Mets, Abby Fenno, John Baxter, Brisk.

Schooners Indus, Phenbe, Robert Caldwell, Ozell and Moonlight.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 28—Arr. bark S. B. Carlton, from New-Orleans; brig Lisabel, from St. Thomas.

Domestic Ports.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16—Cld. ships Uncle Joe, Dec. 17, and St. Martin's 14th, with salt to Metcalf & Duncan.

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WIND—Sunset, N.

DEAFNESS,

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FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ.,
PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hope that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very distressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an absent and hopeful state of mind. When Dr. John Nott replied to many experiences, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before.)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the wonder of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those who, to their cost may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Yours very sincerely,

JOLIET, Ill., July 17, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,
PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 28, 1863.

F. L. Cagwin, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of April 2 to-day. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing was lost in the highest degree. In such a condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. LIGHTHILL. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the disease and the discharge have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, while my forte were that stopping the discharge would prove dangerous or dangerous.

I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. LIGHTHILL—for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very truly,

JOHN NOTT.

A boy of mine, four years old, who had been quite hard of hearing for over a year, has been completely restored by Dr. Lighthill, after a short course of treatment.

A